

## Sudan's leader names cabinet

KHARTOUM (R) Sudan's military ruler, General Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, appointed a 21-member cabinet Sunday, with fellow army officers as deputy prime minister and interior minister. Nine days after ousting the elected government of Prime Minister Sadeq al-Mahdi, Bashir formally added the jobs of prime minister and defence minister to his portfolio. A third officer, an army doctor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was named cabinet affairs minister. Career diplomat Ali Sabhoni was appointed foreign affairs minister and a technocrat, Sayed Ali Zaki, took over the Finance and Planning Ministry. The cabinet will run day-to-day affairs under the supervision of the Revolutionary Council chaired by Bashir. The council is the highest executive and legislative body. Brigadier Mohammed Saleh was named deputy prime minister, Brigadier Faisal Ali Abu Saleh was appointed interior minister and Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Tayeb Ibrahim Mohammed took charge of cabinet affairs. The cabinet, announced on state Radio Omdurman, included three ministers from southern Sudan.

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الأردنية للصحافة

## Bhutto: No nuclear bomb

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto Sunday denied Pakistan was building a nuclear bomb and pledged to work for nuclear non-proliferation with India. Interviewed on British television, Bhutto said: "We would like to make our region free from the threat of nuclear proliferation and that is why we would like to work with India as our neighbour to prevent any pressures in the future. Pakistan has not, nor do we have any intention of putting together or making, a bomb, or taking it to the point where you can put it together." Bhutto, who is on a week-long official visit to Britain, told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over lunch Saturday that Pakistan's nuclear technology programme was not weapons-oriented, a Pakistani spokesman said. A report last May by U.S. researchers concluded that India and Pakistan had made advances in nuclear arms, saying India was poised to test a hydrogen bomb and Pakistan was developing an atomic bomb for use with F-16 aircraft. Bhutto's visit to Britain has raised hopes that Pakistan will soon rejoin the Commonwealth.

Volume 14 Number 4132

AMMAN MONDAY, JULY 10, 1989, DHUL HIJJEH 7, 1409

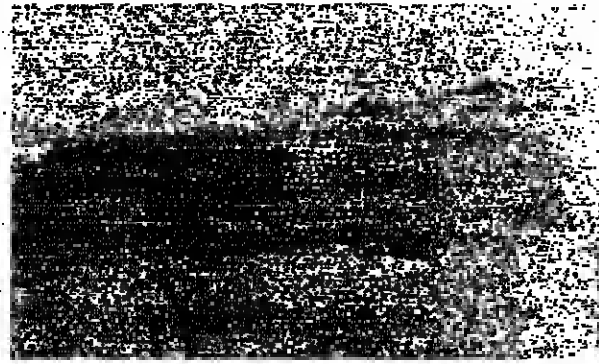
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## JAE leader receives message from King

AMMAN (J.T.) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Ahayan Sunday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations. The message was delivered to Sheikh Zayed by Prime Minister Tariq Zaid bin Shaker, who paid one-day visit to Abu Dhabi. The Jordan News Agency, Petrus, said Sheikh Zayed and Sharif

Zaid also discussed the current Arab situation and means of enhancing cooperation between Jordan and the UAE.

Sharif Zaid, who was accompanied by Central Bank Governor (CBJ) Mohammad Saeed Al-Nabulsi, returned home Sunday and later left for Damascus to attend meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee.



MILITARY EXERCISES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday visited Armed Forces units. During the



visit, the units performed exercises involving live ammunition and air force manoeuvres

## Jordan, Syria open high-level talks

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee began meetings here Sunday evening under the co-chairmanship of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid bin Shaker and his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Zom'bi.

Addressing the meeting, Sharif Zaid bin Shaker stressed the need to expand scopes of cooperation and integration among the Arab countries.

"Every effort directed in this course will undoubtedly bring success to our Arab Nation, particularly at a time when huge economic gatherings have

emerged, foremost of which being Europe in 1992," he said. "While we live in two neighbouring countries," he continued, "we must look to the future in a way that attains coordination in the industrial fields and eliminates restrictions on economic exchange and seek the establishment of one market."

"We also want to remove all obstacles facing agricultural integration so as to bring about food security and to cooperate to ensure water for irrigation, produce energy, and protect the environment for the best of

the two countries."

The Syrian prime minister said the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee had achieved successes "that bring us close to integration in all fields."

"Our interests and goals," he added, "are common and we should exert further efforts to promote the march of cooperation."

The Jordanian side to the meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Taher Al-Masri, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasem,

the ministers of supply, and energy and mineral resources, the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, and the ministers of industry and trade, transport and telecommunications and water and irrigation as well as the secretary-general of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Jordanian ambassador to Syria.

The Syrian side to the meeting included the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of transport, the minister of supply and internal trade.

## CBJ explains measures to expatriates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The fifth Jordanian expatriate conference, during its sessions Sunday, heard its working papers dealing with the Jordanian economy and the expatriates' role in developing the economy.

Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Deputy Governor Mohammad Saleh Hourani urged expatriates to contribute to helping their country through its present difficult economic circumstances. Hourani said that the CBJ intends to launch a new proposal for the relationship between expatriates and their homeland. The CBJ has actually begun to prepare a draft plan to issue bonds in foreign currency whose interest and interest would be paid in foreign currency, Hourani said.

"Reviewing the economic measures the government has adopted to restore stability to the economy," Hourani referred to the

CBJ's decision to link the dinar to a basket of currencies, its endeavours to rebuild the CBJ's reserves of foreign currency, and controlled spending of foreign currency to meet the needs of the country in accordance with defined priorities.

Noting that the policy of interest rates will be "flexible," Hourani said that effective July 1, 1989, the CBJ began to intervene in the market to influence the dinar's rate of exchange by selling foreign currency to banks and thus meeting the needs of the citizens.

He said that "this intervention will contribute to the stability of the dinar's rate of exchange and curtail demand for foreign currency in the black market."

Referring to measures considered to strengthen the Jordanian economy, Hourani said that a medium-term economic plan was prepared in conjunction with the

International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. This plan, he said, is based on attaining stability in the dinar's rate of exchange, attaining an average gross national product (GNP) growth of four per cent by 1992, reducing the estimated inflation of 14 per cent to seven per cent by 1993 and increasing self-reliance with regard to the budget. He said that implementing this plan ensures getting further funds from the IMF and the World Bank as well as rescheduling foreign debts.

Income tax briefing

Income Tax Department Director General Salwan Tarawneh told the conference that Jordan's policy aimed eliminating the budget deficit, preserving the Kingdom's international credibility and supplying the public treasury with funds. It also provides

for creating optimum conditions for investment, and entrenching social justice to enable every citizen contribute to build the homeland, he said.

Tarawneh also summarised the Kingdom's income tax policy.

Ministry of Industry and Trade Advisor Izzat 'Uzaizi told the conference that the government was going ahead in "containing the effects and repercussions of the economic deterioration by presenting spontaneous and long-term solutions." He also outlined opportunities for investment in Jordan.

The conference resumes its sessions Monday with a morning session devoted to science and technology and their role in developing the country and an evening session devoted to the role of expatriates. One of the expatriates will present a working paper in this regard.

## Lebanese parliament meeting possible

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A meeting of the Lebanese parliament outside the country is possible in the coming days, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelkader Boudiaf was quoted as saying Sunday.

The Algerian newspaper 'Horizons' quoted Boudiaf as making a comment at the conclusion of a meeting late Saturday night at Algiers airport with his counterparts from Morocco and Saudi Arabia.

Those three countries make up committee appointed by the Arab League to draw up political forms that could lead to a permanent peace in Lebanon. The newspaper account of Boudiaf's comments offered no details of when or where the parliament might meet. It has been unable to meet in Beirut since September, when President Amin Gemayel's term expired and no successor elected. League troubleshooter Lakkar Ibrahim has spent four days

in talks with rival Lebanese leaders in Beirut, without signs of progress.

The Algerian news agency APS reported that President Chadli Bendjedid met for two hours Saturday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who made a stopover in Algiers.

Algerian radio said the three foreign ministers would make a visit soon to Syria to pursue their efforts, but did not give a date.

Ibrahim meanwhile held more talks on Sunday with Syrian-backed officials in Beirut. Ibrahim, who came to Beirut Thursday, has so far failed to consolidate a May 11 ceasefire and persuade Syria to lift its sea blockade on territory held by army commander Michel Aoun.

Political sources said that Ibrahim had apparently made no headway in his four days of talks with rival leaders in Beirut.

By Salim Al-Hoss, demanded that Syria end its siege before any settlement.

Syria, the main foreign power broker in Lebanon, wants Aoun to give up Soviet-made Frog-7 missiles reported to have been supplied by Iraq. The missiles could hit Damascus if fired from the enclave.

Syria also demands that Arab observers be sent to search for arms aboard ships heading for Aoun-held ports.

In Beirut, police said artillery positions in north Lebanon fired sporadic barrages at the enclave's coast near the port of Byblos after midday (0900 GMT) to prevent a ship suspected of carrying arms from docking.

No casualties were reported from the bombardment. By police count, 403 people have been killed and 1,574 wounded since the March outbreak of the confrontation.

In west Beirut, meanwhile, rival Shi'ite Muslim militiamen

aligned with Syria and Iran ignored a ceasefire appeal from the two sides and clashed in fresh street battles with machine guns, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades.

Police said thousands of sunbathers were trapped on the sand beaches of south Beirut's Ouzai and Jnah districts with all escape routes blocked as the fighting raged nearby.

The fate of six Lebanese on a yacht seized by Syrian gunboats off the enclave remained unknown, with conflicting reports on whether it had been taken to Syria. (see page 2)

Witnesses said scores of cars and shops were gutted in the densely-populated southern suburbs, scene of numerous previous Amal-Hizbollah clashes. Many residents fled to South Lebanon.

The museum crossing, the only route linking east Beirut to the west, was closed after two rocket-propelled grenades slammed into it, panicking travellers.

## Papandreou on firing line in scandal probes

ATHENS (R) — Greece's new coalition government has signed out former socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou as the main target of its criminal investigations into multi-million-dollar financial scandals.

The coalition, which groups conservatives and Communists, easily won its first confidence vote in parliament 174-124 early Sunday, clearing the way for criminal investigations and possible prosecution of Papandreou and his top ministers.

During three days of debate before the vote, the coalition for the first time named Papandreou and four of his most senior ministers as targets in the investigations.

Papandreou, 70 who domin-

ated politics for eight years with charismatic charm and fiery populist rhetoric, will be probed in connection with a major bank embezzlement scandal.

More than \$200 million vanished in the scandal at the private Bank of Crete. The scandal broke last October and forced out eight of Papandreou's ministers.

The affair, in which interest payments on state accounts were alleged to have been pocketed, was a major factor in Papandreou's crushing electoral defeat June 18.

Also named were former Public Order Minister George Petros, former Justice Minister Agamemnon Kontoyiorgas, former Finance Minister Panayiotis Koutsielidis and for-

mer Economy Minister Dimitris Tsouvolas.

The unprecedented right-left coalition, united in wanting to lift immunity from prosecution for Socialist ministers, is also considering naming Papandreou and others in probes into arms sales and wiretapping, official sources said.

These include allegations of widespread telephone bugging by the state telecommunications company and millions of dollars in bogus commissions on arms deals while the socialists were in power.

The scandal will be considered case by case starting Wednesday, with parliament deciding by secret ballot whether special committees should pursue investigations

and eventually submit the cases for criminal prosecution.

Papandreou castigated the moves as a clear-cut bid by the conservative New Democratic Party and the Communist-led leftist alliance to destroy him.

"I denounce the new attempt to eliminate me politically because I am a hindrance to the plans of coalition partners who have no scruples," he said in a statement to reporters.

"The last pretexts have fallen. The collusion, the targets and the means of my rivals have been revealed," Papandreou, who stayed away from the debate, said. He collapsed with pneumonia after the election and has been recovering at home.

## Cairo assails Israeli proposal

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt told the United States Sunday that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's recent election plan would escalate the tension and violence in the occupied territories.

Meanwhile, a senior Egyptian official attacked Shamir's proposal as "aiming at legitimising military rule in the occupied territories."

Foreign Minister Emad Abdul Meguid said he conveyed the message to U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Frank Wisner.

"Egypt has notified the United States, a partner in the peace process, that the conditions added to Shamir's election plan place new obstacles in the peace process," Abdul Meguid told reporters after meeting with Wisner.

"They (the conditions) complicate the situation which will increase the tension and violence in the occupied territories," he said.

He said Egypt had expressed its interest in pushing for an international Middle East peace conference.

It was Egypt's first official reaction to terms added by Shamir last Wednesday to a plan he had unveiled in May proposing elections.

The Palestinian in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would choose delegates for negotiations with Israel on limited "autonomy."

Bowing to pressure from hardliners, the premier added terms including continued construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, and exclusion from the building of 148,000 Palestinians living in occupied Jerusalem.

Earlier, Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, also criticised Shamir's new terms.

"They (the conditions) destroy any substance to the elections project, blow the chances of reaching peaceful negotiations and are extremely harmful to the peace process," Ghali told reporters.

The United States has criticised Shamir's terms, and Secretary of State James A. Baker told a news conference while on a trip to Beirut Friday that decisions by Shamir's Likud party were "not helpful" to peace efforts.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has said that Shamir's latest development slams the door on peace efforts.

Labour-Likud rift

Israeli Finance Minister Shimon Peres said his Labour Party was expected to vote Monday on whether to pull out of a coalition with the Likud bloc, a move that could bring down the government and force new elections.

Peres, Labour's chairman, refused to tell reporters after Sunday's cabinet meeting how he would vote when the party's 120-member leadership bureau convened Monday to debate the issue.

## Israeli troops kill 2 Palestinians amid 'revenge' spree for bus incident

# Uprising enters 20th month with increased violence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Palestinian uprising entered its 20th month Sunday and two Palestinians were shot and killed and several wounded by Israeli soldiers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Palestinian accused of killing 14 people aboard an Israeli bus was apparently motivated by revenge, angered by Israeli soldiers who beat one brother and imprisoned another, reports said.

Abdul Hadi Salman Rassem Ghanem, 23, was in the hospital ward of an unidentified prison Sunday recovering from head and chest injuries.

Police said Ghanem wrenched the steering wheel from a bus driver last Thursday and forced the vehicle off a highway into a 60-metre ravine, killing 14 people and wounding 27.

A tall thin man with a brown beard and ascetic face, Ghanem comes from an impoverished religious family which lived in a three-room house in the Gaza Strip refugee camp of Nusseirat, which has about 30,000 residents.

Israeli soldiers bulldozed the house Sunday as a punishment for the bus attack, the army and Arab reporters from Gaza said.

Journalists said Ghanem's younger brother Nasser, 17, has been jailed at the Desert detention centre in the desert since he tried to grab a gun from an Israeli soldier during a violent march in Nusseirat Dec. 18, 1987.

Israeli newspapers reported last week that Ghanem carefully planned his attack. He rode buses several times along the route no. 405 from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, studying the road and the drivers' behaviour to choose the best place to seize the wheel.

The daily Hadassot said Ghanem chose the point 12

kilometres west of Jerusalem where the guard rail was the lowest and the drop the steepest.

Meanwhile a Jewish settlement has barred Palestinians for the first time in the uprising which Sunday marked the start of its 20th month with a strike and fatal clashes with troops.

The Arab ban was announced by an official of Shaarei Tikva, a settlement of 500 Jews in the occupied West Bank. One of 14 people killed in the bus attack came from the settlement.

Near Nablus in the West Bank, Israeli troops shot dead two Palestinians during stone-throwing demonstrations, hospital officials and Palestinians said.

A 21-year-old man was shot at Ramat village and Al Itihad hospital in Nablus said he was dead when he reached hospital.

Palestinians also clashed with troops in Madama village south of Nablus and Palestinian news services said another 21-year-old was shot and died instantly.

Scattered stone-throwing demonstrations erupted throughout the West Bank during a general strike there and in the Gaza Strip to mark the start of the 20th month of the uprising.

Shopkeepers closed their stores, Arab transport halted and most workers stayed home from their jobs in response to strike calls from underground uprising leaders.

An Israeli spokesman said most of at least 110,000 Palestinians from the occupied territories who work in Israel did not turn up Sunday.

Reprisal attacks for the bus incident, which have killed one Palestinian and wounded a dozen, continued for a third day with more anti-Arab violence after the funeral of one of the bus

victims. Jews took to the streets after the Jerusalem funeral, hurling stones at Arab cars and shouting: "Death to the Arabs."

One cabinet minister, Avner Shabi of the National Religious Party, urged Israel to impose the death penalty for "terrorists."

But the cabinet took no action. Some of the anti-Arab violence has been organised by anti-Arab rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the extreme-right Kach movement.

An Israeli stoned a vehicle in the Naqurah desert Saturday, killing the Arab driver who lost control.

Israel upset over U.S.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens summoned U.S. Ambassador William Brown Sunday to protest at Washington's failure to describe the bus crash as a "terrorist" attack.

Arens also told Brown that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) description of the bus crash as a "natural and human reaction" to Israeli occupation violated U.S. conditions for talks with the group.

The United States condemned the attack but did not describe it as terrorism. Israeli officials said the omission was an effort to justify Washington's continuing talks with the PLO.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in a statement the government took a dim view of those outside Israel who "did not express enough sensitivity to the bus attack."

The foreign ministry noted by contrast that the Soviet Union had roundly condemned the disaster as a destructive act of "terrorism" while France and Britain had not commented at all.

## Shamir plan aims at quashing Palestinian initiative — Qasem

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's "peace" plan is aimed at wiping out the successes achieved by the new Palestinian peace initiative, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasem said Sunday.

"Shamir's plan for elections in the (Israeli-occupied) West Bank and Gaza Strip is an Israeli attempt to derail the Palestinian peace train," Qasem told reporters shortly after he attended Sunday's session of the fifth Jordanian expatriate conference.

"It was put forth (to spike) the success achieved by Palestinian diplomacy on the international scene," he said.

The Shamir plan calls for elections to be held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to choose Palestinians to negotiate an interim settlement with Israel. Recent amendments made to the plan by Shamir's Likud bloc rule out any role for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in negotiations, insist on an end to the intifada and exclude Arab Jerusalem Palestinians from the voting process.

Addressing conference participants earlier Sunday, Qasem said that if Israel wants to negotiate peace it has to do so with the PLO. No solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict can be arrived at if the PLO does not play the main part in the equation, he stressed.

"There will be no successful attempt (at solving the Arab-Israeli conflict) unless the PLO makes the decision on behalf of Palestinians... there will be no Jordanian option," Qasem said.

The foreign minister said the Palestinian peace diplomacy, embodied in the PLO's recognition of Israel and its renunciation



Marwan Al-Qasem

a phase during which Jordan was falsely accused of competing with others to represent the Palestinian people," Qasem said.

In effect, he said, the PLO has taken on its responsibility, and the resulting situation is one upon which peace can be built.

Ever since the July 1988 disengagement decision, Jordan and the PLO have enjoyed the "best and clearest" relations, the deputy prime minister said.

He urged Palestinians not to reject the principles of elections, but added that such elections should be held under international supervision and should come as part of an overall process that would achieve self-determination for Palestinians.

"Say yes to elections that would lead to the achievement of (Palestinian) legitimate rights," he said.

Lebanese quagmire

The foreign minister said that Jordan, which was a member of the now-defunct six-member Arab League committee on Lebanon, believes in the need to reassess the political rights of all the Lebanese communities.

"The Lebanese should be assisted in reorganising their country in the context of a new equation... they should be given the chance to reach that equation, far from fear and killings... they are all convinced of the need to do away with political sectarianism," Qasem said.

Lebanon should not be turned into a trouble spot that can be easily exploited, he said. That is the reason behind His Majesty King Hussein's suggestion to send an Arab peacekeeping force to Lebanon that would pave the way for political reconciliation among various factions in the war-torn country, he said.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



# Syria tightens Lebanese sea siege

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian gunboats blockading Lebanon's rightist enclave intercepted a yacht Sunday in a further tightening of the siege as Shi'ite Muslim militiamen fought with rockets and machineguns in Beirut.

Security sources said the yacht with six Lebanese aboard was boarded in Lebanon's territorial waters off the enclave and was forced to head for the Syrian port of Tartus. There were no other details.

Lebanese army chief Major-General Michel Aoun, who triggered the latest conflict with Syria in March by vowing to drive its 40,000 troops out of Lebanon, declined to comment on the report.

Sources close to him warned last week of a possible naval confrontation with Syria if it tried to stop ships heading for Aoun-held ports. Tartus is 140 kilometres north of Beirut.

Damascus tightened its sea blockade last Monday by sending two warships and five patrol boats to Lebanese waters to search for ships carrying weapons for Aoun's 15,000-strong army.

The Syrian navy vessels have stopped and searched several ships but the yacht was the first to



Beirutis carry canisters as they cross from east Beirut to west Beirut to fill them with gasoline the predominantly Christian enclave. There is an acute fuel shortage in east Beirut due to a sea blockade imposed by Syria and allied Lebanese militiamen.

with President Hafez Al Assad and Lebanese militia leaders to discuss the situation in Lebanon and other regional issues, a security official said Saturday.

The source said the Shi'ite Muslim party officials issued a joint communiqué after their meetings with Velayati Friday and Saturday. The Lebanese officials stressed their commitment to an agreement signed in January to put an end to the fighting between the Amal and Hizbollah.

Later Saturday, the official Islamic Republic News Agency, said the Shi'ite officials were in a group of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian political and religious figures who returned with Velayati to Tehran.

IRNA said Amal leader Nabih Berri was among those in Tehran to participate in the ceremony later this week marking the 40th day since the June 3 death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Tehran Radio said Ahmad Jibril, the leader of a Palestinian group suspected of bombing a Pan American jumbo jet, conferred with Velayati in Damascus this week.

This was the second meeting in Damascus in less than two months between Velayati and Jibril, who heads the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

The two discussed the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising

and stressed the need for cooperation and unity among all the "Muslim and national forces of Lebanon, Palestine and the progressive countries against their enemies," said the radio.

Jibril has repeatedly denied that his group was involved in the Pan Am bombing Dec. 21 in which 270 people were killed. Iran has also denied any involvement.

But U.S. and other Western intelligence officials believe the PFLP-GC carried out the bombing at Iran's request in retaliation for the accidental downing of an Iranian jetliner last July by the missile cruiser USS Vincennes in the Gulf. All 290 people aboard were killed.

# Vorontsov accuses U.S. of fuelling Afghan war

KABUL (R) — A Soviet deputy foreign minister has accused U.S. military officers of taking part in detailed planning of an offensive by Afghan Mujahideen rebels on the southern city Kandahar.

Yuli Vorontsov, who is also the Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan, said Saturday Moscow was prepared to give Kabul some of its most advanced warplanes to counter a U.S. plan to upgrade its arms supplies to the rebels.

He told the Washington Post in an interview that President George Bush's administration had recently increased the quantity and sophistication of weapons to the Mujahideen, who are fighting to overthrow Kabul's pro-Soviet government.

Moscow expected a further escalation in the U.S. arms supplies but was ready to match the increase, he added.

Vorontsov said U.S. military officers, including the chief of the U.S. central command, Army General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, had met recently in Pakistan with Mujahideen field commanders from south of Kabul and the Kandahar region for "direct planning" of an offensive in those areas.

The meeting demonstrated "the United States administration is now the main driving force for the continuation of war here in Afghanistan," he added.

Vorontsov said Pakistan, which



Yuli Vorontsov

along with the United States, is the main arms supplier to the guerrillas, had reinforced its military forces in the Pakistani city of Quetta, 190 kilometres southeast of Kandahar city in Afghanistan.

The Soviet official warned against any use of Pakistani artillery to support any Mujahideen attacks on Kandahar.

He said Moscow had sent extra air force planes to its bases just north of the Afghan border and had placed them "on a very high state of alert," to respond to any direct U.S. or Pakistani intervention in the fighting.

The Washington Post correspondent quoted Vorontsov as describing such intervention as any

Pakistani shelling in Afghanistan or involvement by Pakistani or American military personnel on Afghan territory.

Since last February's final withdrawal of Soviet troops, Najibullah has called repeatedly for a ceasefire and for negotiations with the Mujahideen aimed at eventual elections and a new broad-based coalition government. The guerrilla leaders have refused.

The Soviet Union has in the past accused Pakistan and the United States of violating an accord signed by Islamabad and Kabul in Geneva in 1988 and aimed at ending outside involvement in the Afghan conflict.

Moscow and Washington acted as guarantors of the U.N.-sponsored accord.

Moscow has supplied the Afghan armed forces with cluster bombs and more sophisticated missiles and has justified this, citing what it describes as a recent increase in the quantity and quality of U.S. arms supplies to the rebels.

Vorontsov said the Soviet Union was ready to accept a request by the Afghan government for MiG-29 fighters and "a new type of Sukhoi" ground attack jets.

But he also reiterated that Moscow was ready to negotiate with Washington for both sides to stop supplying weapons to the warring Afghan groups.

# Jackson meets intifada children

CAIRO (AP) — American civil rights leader Jesse Jackson visited a Palestinian hospital Sunday, shook hands with injured intifada children and said the new generation must be spared the possibility of premature death.

Jackson, in Cairo since Wednesday to attend a meeting of the U.S. National Council of Negro Women, met with President Hosni Mubarak Saturday.

Arriving in an official motorcade at the hospital of the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Jackson was greeted by two children carrying flowers and by scores of patients leaning out of windows overlooking the street.

He was accompanied on a round of some wards and rooms by Fathy Arafat, head of the society and a brother of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"One of the reasons of the visit of this hospital is to try to lift the spirits of the hurt and the injured," Jackson told reporters and an audience of about 20 doctors, nurses and hospital administrators.

He said most of the media focus concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict was on Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Yasser Arafat. "There is almost no focus on the children, the maimed, the injured."

"Somehow, the heart must speak to the heart. The next generation of children must be spared of looking forward to premature death by injury because of this war and that's why we put some focus on this hospital."

During his tour of a ward occupied by four Palestinians injured by Israeli army bullets in the intifada, Jackson bent down and shook hands with Osama Abu Mustafa, 12, and Akram Ashour, 18, as they sat in their wheelchairs and smiled.

Both from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, they said they were shot in the back while throwing stones at Israeli soldiers. They are paralysed from the waist down, physician Abdul Kader Sbaaban said.

Others in the area, named the Intifada Ward, were able to move around on crutches.

The PRCS was founded in 1968 and maintains branches in several Arab countries. It is funded by donations from the World Health Organisation, the Red Cross Society, Arab organisations and other sources.

"We hope that as American looks at this situation, we will look not only at the politics of the re-elections and of positioning, but just at the moral obligation to relieve our children of being at risk," Jackson said.



AMERICAN civil rights activist Reverend Jesse Jackson, his wife Jacqueline (left) and Egyptian President's wife Susan Mubarak attend an opening ceremony of a symposium organised by the National Council of Negro Women in Cairo. Jackson arrived in Egypt Wednesday for talks on racial discrimination and apartheid and met Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak Saturday.

# Iran names 2 for presidential poll; Rafsanjani favourite

DUBAI (R) — Iran Sunday named two candidates to stand for president July 28 but Western and Iranian analysts ruled it as ineffective the challenge to front-runner Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said the Council of Guardians had selected Rafsanjani, the powerful parliamentarian speaker, and a former minister, Abbas Sheibani, from more than 80 people seeking nomination.

"There is no serious challenger. The only thing is how many millions they can get to vote to give Rafsanjani a strong political hand," said one Iranian analyst.

"Sheibani simply looks like a name to fill out the ballot sheet," said a Western diplomat.

The only man seen as a possible serious alternative candidate to Rafsanjani, who is backed by Supreme leader and outgoing President Ali Khamenei, was the

son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

But Ahmad Khomeini, 42, indicated last Sunday he would not stand, saying in a letter to parliament he still needed time to recover from the death of his father a month earlier.

Iranian sources close to Tehran's parliament said Rafsanjani, who has emerged as Iran's leading politician since Khomeini's death, would be looking to win more than 20 million votes.

They said he would aim to top the 19 million votes received by Khamenei, who ends his second three-year term as president in October. This would need a very high turnout by Iran's 50 million people.

Rafsanjani, the acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces, stands for a revitalised economy to build a strong Iran after the country was severely



weakened in the eight-year war with Iraq which ended in a ceasefire last August.

He has also helped to arrange that the next president will have much wider powers and that the post of prime minister will go. Reforms to increase the powers of the president will be put to a referendum on election day.

Sheibani, 58, a French-trained doctor, a member of parliament and briefly minister for agriculture in the early 1980s, has no political base, the analysts said.

# S. Arabia 'will not compromise'

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has said it would not negotiate or compromise on the issue of ensuring the safety of pilgrims during the current Hajj to Islam's holiest sites.

The statement by Interior Minister Prince Nayef to journalists accompanying their countries' pilgrims was the latest salvo in a bitter war of words with Iran over conditions for the annual pilgrimage.

Prince Nayef, quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) monitored in Cyprus, said the kingdom "welcomes the Muslim Iranian people to perform the Hajj at any time."

"But the question of the pilgrimage and pilgrims' security is not subject to negotiations, compromise or pressure," he added.

Iran, boycotting the Hajj for the second successive year in protest at being set a quota of 45,000 pilgrims, has urged Muslims to stage political demonstrations during the pilgrimage.

"Threatening the security of pilgrims or molesting them is rejected, whether Iranian pilgrims arrive in the Holy Land or not. This is a firm policy well-known to everybody," Prince



Prince Nayef

Nayef said.

"All Muslims, whether individuals, organisations or states, back Saudi Arabia in its efforts to preserve the security of the pilgrimage and the pilgrims."

More than 400 people, mostly Iranian pilgrims, were killed in clashes between demonstrators and Saudi security men in the Holy City of Mecca during the 1987 pilgrimage.

The man who led Iran's pilgrims in 1987, Deputy Parliamentary Speaker Mahdi Karubi, has urged Muslims at the Hajj and elsewhere to commemorate the second anniversary next week of the deaths.

Prince Nayef, who said Thursday that Saudi Arabia was "alert for any eventuality," said it was up to the Iranians to explain the motives behind their media attacks on Saudi Arabia.

"The kingdom sees no justification at all for this campaign because it has done nothing against Iran," he said.

SPA said North Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al-Iryani was among the latest Muslim leaders to back the Saudi policy. It quoted him as saying: "Iran has no desire to establish normal relations with the Arab World."

It said he told the Yemeni September 26 newspaper that Iran had failed "to abide by a unanimous Muslim decision on the Hajj quota."

Iran set 150,040 pilgrims on the Hajj in 1987 and rejects any quota. It also maintains that pilgrims have a duty to hold political demonstrations.

# Hardline Iranian MP quits

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said Sunday that "the indecent behaviour" of a parliament deputy had prompted other representatives to approve his voluntary resignation, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said that Abdol Majid Sharpasand, the deputy from the northern town of Karaj had resigned. It did not say what had prompted the deputy's decision.

But Rafsanjani said that "acceptance of the resignation does not mean that the Majlis has accepted his reasons for the resignation, but rather that it was at the request of other deputies and due to his indecent attitude," IRNA reported.

Out of 189 deputies present at the session, 187 voted for approval of the resignation, and two abstained, IRNA said. It did not explain why the Majlis, or the Iranian parliament, had to approve the resignation.

Sharpasand's resignation was first reported Tuesday by the Iraq-based Iranian opposition group, the Mujahideen-e-Khalq.

In a statement released to AP in Nicosia from their headquarters in Baghdad, the Mujahideen said that Sharpasand's resignation signified the growing schism in the Iranian hierarchy following Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death last month.

The Iranian leadership is believed divided into a hardline camp, headed by Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi and Khomeini's son, Ahmad, versus pragmatists headed by Rafsanjani.

The Mujahideen statement said that the hardline Sharpasand and last week lashed out at the Rafsanjani's camp, claiming that they had divided power among themselves, and were leading the country into a "no-man's land."

Sharpasand resigned due to his "grave concern for the country's political future, the unresolved situation faced by the (Iranian)

people... and the discrepancy between the present rule and the just rule of Islam," the statement said.

Rafsanjani, who manoeuvred quickly after Khomeini's death to consolidate his power, has gained the upper hand over the radicals by placing himself as the only serious candidate in presidential elections to be held July 28.

Iranian newspapers said last week Sharpasand told parliament he was leaving in disenchanted.

He said a few leaders monopolised power, the masses were being manipulated, liberals with foreign affiliations were on the rise and Iran was drifting away from its Islamic ideals.

The newspapers said his views were attacked by both the pragmatic new leadership and hardline factions. They reported demonstrations outside parliament and in Sharpasand's constituency of Karaj calling for acceptance of his resignation.

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JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 72311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:45	Programme review
16:00	Children programmes
16:15	Flying Doctors
16:30	News summary in Arabic
16:45	Local series
17:00	Local programme
17:15	Programme review
17:30	News in Arabic
17:45	Arabic series
18:00	Programme review
18:15	Local programmes
18:30	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:45	Les Pique Assiettes
19:00	Documentary
19:15	News in French
19:30	Weekly Sport magazine
19:45	News in Hebrew
20:00	Varieties
20:15	The Golden Girls
20:30	"Around the World in 80 Days"
20:45	News in English
21:00	Gentlemen and Players
PRAYER TIMES	
05:59	Fajr
07:33	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:40	Asr
16:28	Maghreb
19:50	Isha

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweifish Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 623366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 635411	
Anglican Church Tel. 623383, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751	
Assam International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815617, 821264	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Temperatures will be around the annual average for this time of the year and winds will be northeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.	
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department 661111	
Civil Defence Immediate 630341	
Civil Defence Emergency 109	
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777	
Fire Brigade 891228	
Blood Bank 775121	
Highway Police 843402	
Traffic Police 896390	
Public Security Department 630321	
Hotel Complaints 695000	
Price Complaints 691176	
Water and Sewerage 897467	
Complaints 877111	
Ammann Municipality 877111	
Telephone Information 121	
(Directory assistance) 010230	
Central Amman Telephone 623101	
Repairs 623101	
Abdullah Telephone Repairs 661101	
Jordan Television 771111	
Radio Jordan 774111	
Water Authority 688108	
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615	
Electric Power 815615	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Ramzi Al Mizawi 894788	
Dr. Salah Al Isoud 649028	
Dr. Mohammad Al 'Ajam 894184	
Dr. Bahjat Badi 849362	
Firas pharmacy 661912	
Firdows pharmacy 778336	
Al Asana pharmacy 637055	
Nairukh pharmacy 625672	
Al Salam pharmacy 638739	
Yacoub pharmacy 644945	
Shamsani pharmacy 637660	
IRBID:	
Dr. Amin Abu Tdeh 636381	
Al Sharaa pharmacy 985238	
ZARQA:	
Dr. Salah Al Safarini 985417	
Khalifeh pharmacy 985417	
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/22	
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 642816	
Abdullah Maternity, J. Amn. 642412	
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362	
Malhas, J. Amman 636140	
Palestine, Shamsadi 664174	
Shamsani Hospital 669131	
University Hospital 848845	
Al-Munshar Hospital 667279	
The Islamic, Abdull. 666127/77	
Al-Ahli, Abdull. 664164/66	
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 771013	
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775112/26	
Army, Marfa 891015	
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/30	
Amal Hospital 674155	
ZARQA:	
Zarga Govt. Hospital (09)983323	
Zarga National Hospital (09)991071	
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)986732	
IRBID:	
Princess Basma Hospital (02)275555	
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272275	
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital (02)247700	
AQABA:	
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111	
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53300-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
16:00	Damascus (RJ)
16:00	Sana'a (RJ)
16:15	Aqaba (RJ)
16:30	Jeddah (RJ)
16:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:45	Kuwait (RJ)
16:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
16:45	Larnaca (RJ)
16:45	Calcutta (RJ)
16:45	Kuwait add. (RJ)
17:00	Kuwait add. (RJ)
17:45	Cairo (RJ)
18:00	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00	Dubai (RJ)
18:30	Abu Dhabi add. (RJ)
19:30	Bangkok (RJ)
20:00	Istanbul (RJ)
20:00	Jeddah add. (RJ)
20:30	Cairo add. (RJ)
20:45	Rome (RJ)
21:15	Baghdad (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
05:30	Dubai add. (RJ)
09:30	Kuwait add. (RJ)
16:10	Sana'a (RJ)
17:00	Istanbul (RJ)
17:00	Cairo (RJ)
17:00	Bahrain (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
06:00	Aqaba (RJ)
11:30	Kuwait add. (RJ)
11:45	Bucharest (RJ)
11:45	Rome (RJ)
12:00	Kuwait add. (RJ)
12:15	Montreal, New York (RJ)
12:30	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:45	Abu Dhabi add. (RJ)
13:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:45	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Istanbul (RJ)
14:30	Dubai (RJ)
14:30	Kuwait (RJ)
14:30	Baghdad (RJ)
14:30	Jeddah (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
14:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
14:30	Bahrain, Jeddah (RJ)
14:30	Cairo add. (RJ)
14:30	Abu Dhabi add. (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
06:30	London (BA)
10:30	Dubai (EK)
11:00	Kuwait add. (EK)
11:10	Frankfurt (LH)

MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in \$/kg	
Apple (golden)	60 / 50
Apple (red)	50 / 40
Apple (sour)	30 / 20
Apricot	50 / 40
Banana	40 / 30
Banana (Mokannan)	30 / 20
Beans	20 / 10
Carrot	60 / 40
Cauliflower	120 / 100
Corn	150 / 100
Cucumber	180 / 140
Eggplant	120 / 100
Garlic	750 / 600
Grapes	280 / 220
Onion (red)	200 / 180
Lemon (yellow)	420 / 350
Lemon (green)	240 / 200
Orange	400 / 350
Onion (dry)	110 / 70
Pepper (hot)	140 / 100
Pepper (sweet)	160 / 120
Potato	250 / 170
Tomato	50 / 40





## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**MINISTER RECEIVES UAE ENVOY:** Rami Al Wazir Saturday received United Arab Emirates Ambassador in Jordan Mohammad Jassem Shaker. They discussed means to develop relations in judicial fields. (Petra).

**RAWABDEH MEETS HUNGARIAN ENVOY:** Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh Saturday received the Hungarian charge d'affaires in Amman. During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between Amman and Budapest. (Petra).

**TUNISIAN TEAM AT GEOGRAPHIC CENTRE:** A Tunisian delegation Sunday visited the Jordan National Geographic Centre. After hearing a briefing on the centre's establishment and duties, the delegation visited the centre's departments. The delegation arrived in Amman Saturday on a three-day visit to Jordan to participate in the periodic meetings of the Jordanian-Tunisian Commission for the Production of Maps. The meetings will focus on means to promote cooperation in drawing maps and exchange expertise. (Petra).

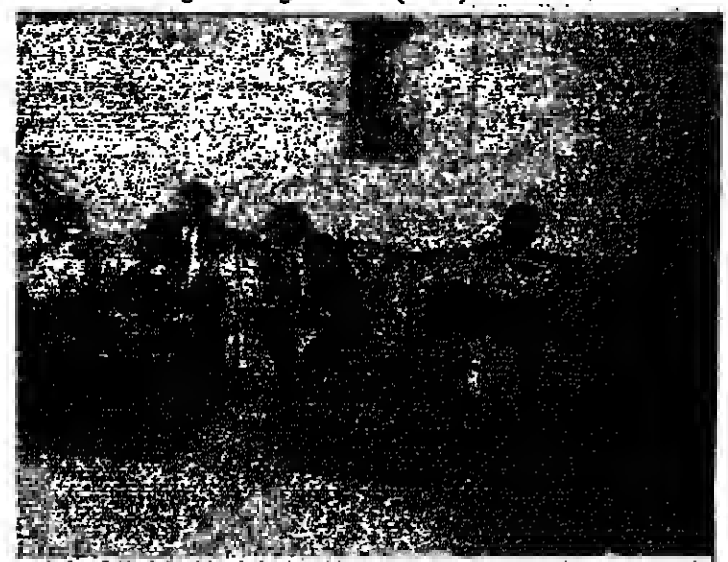
**MINISTERS RECEIVE IRAQI ENVOY:** Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zawaydeh and Youth Minister Awad Khleifat Sunday received separately Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Khalifa Jassem Hussein at the conclusion of his tour of duty. (Petra).

**RECEPTION AT KING ABDULLAH COMPLEX:** Amman Development Corporation (ADC) Monday holds an evening reception at King Abdullah Gardens Complex in Wadi Saqra, in honour of the Jordanian expatriates. (J.T.).

**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASE:** Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) sources have noted that Jordan's exports of fresh vegetables and fruits marked an increase by 15.1 tonnes in June and 1.27 tonnes in May compared to the exports during the same period last year. The sources added that Saudi Arabia imported 44 per cent of the exports, Kuwait 24 per cent; Dubai 24 per cent; Qatar and Lebanon 5 per cent each, Bahrain 4 per cent, and Europe 1 per cent. (Petra).

**SUMMER CAMP FOR ORPHANS:** A total of 180 young orphans have taken part in the annual summer camp for the Orphans which Young Men's Christian Association held at Amman Training College with the cooperation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. During the two-week camp, the children were trained on civil defence activities and first aid. They also carried out scouting trips and attended lectures. (Petra).

**MEETING ON ELECTIONS:** Facilitating the election process and updating the voter lists in the various constituencies were the major topic of discussion at a meeting held Sunday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masaadeh. During the meeting which was attended by acting Amman governor and his assistants, Masaadeh called for compiling and updating the voter lists to facilitate the election process and enable all citizens to exercise their right to registration. (Petra).



## Jordan greets decade of cultural development

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Information Nasouh Al Majali Monday will open the meetings of the national committee for the International Decade of Cultural Development.

The committee includes representatives from the ministries of Culture and Information, Higher Education, Education and Planning, the four Jordanian universities, Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, Al Al Bayt Foundation, Academy of Arabic and Jordanian Writers Federation. They will discuss proposals suggested for implementation during the decade by these ministries and institutions.

Speaking about the decade, which extends until 1997, Ministry of Culture Secretary General Hani Al Amad said it represents a decisive turning point in history because it comes 40 years after the issuance of the Declaration of Human Rights and the establishment of the various United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

The decade offers great opportunity for utilisation and awareness of culture, particularly in the aftermath of the 1982 Mexico

conference which promoted the idea that culture is a constituent part of the life of individuals and communities.

In an interview with Jordan News Agency, Petra, Amad said the International Decade for Cultural Development adopts a universal approach by various governments. It is an approach that calls for directing special attention to culture and to the establishment of a special ministry for culture with a number of satellite departments, he said.

The initial plan of action, whose findings are due by the end of 1990 provides for defining the cultural dimension of development and stresses the need to highlight cultural identity, broaden participation in cultural life and enhance international cultural cooperation, Amad said.

He added that the decade's programmes provide for making the necessary preparations for future activities, such as the development of strategies, projects to further cultural heritage, creation of information banks and the broadening of the base of participation in cultural life among other things.

Amad said one of the priorities is not only to maintain cultural



Nasouh Al Majali

heritage, but also to renovate it. To achieve this end "there is a need to encourage innovations and find the effective means to provide pioneering leaderships to contribute to education, communications, science and technology all of which together produce other cultures."

He pointed out that the decade called for adopting the international standards of dialogue, expanding the communications network, adopting the various modes of change and considering culture as a means of international communication, because it is capable of advancing international understanding and increasing cultural exchange.

## Friends of eye bank society elect new administrative body

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Friends of the Eye Bank Society Sunday elected a new administrative committee, chaired by Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ibn Zaid.

The assembly elected Ibrahim Zaid Al Kilani as vice-chairman, Ahmad Jamil Shaker as secretary, Tawfiq Murrar as treasurer and each of Said Bino, Ibrahim Ayyesh, Fuad Al Sayegh, Abdul-

lah Al Khatib and Alfred Dayyat as members.

Addressing the general assembly, Prince Raad said that the society last year received 100 corneas as in-kind donations made by people from the United States and Denmark. The price of these corneas, which were contributed to us is more than JD 40,000.

Prince Raad stressed the im-

portance of making people aware of the need for undergoing periodic optical checkups.

The administrative committee's report said that the University of Jordan Hospital and King Hussein Medical Centre last year performed 750 cornea transplants for eye patients, and that the society has covered the costs of such operations for the needy people.

## Mafrag Agricultural Department takes over veterinary quarantine

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Mafrag Agriculture Department Sunday took over the JD 250,000 integrated veterinary quarantine, which can accommodate up to 60,000 sheep.

The project is aimed at controlling the spread of diseases in livestock and to provide the

necessary veterinary drugs.

The project includes livestock pens, canals for water, fodder storage and administration offices.

The quarantine will start its operations in August.

Also in Mafrag, the Health Department Sunday took over the JD 124,000 comprehensive health centre, which includes

general clinics, maternal and child care centres, a dental and a first aid unit.

A spokesman at the Mafrag Health Department said Sunday that the centre will provide health services around the clock to citizens from Sabba subdistrict in addition to passengers using Baghdad International Road.

## Number of passengers travelling on Aqaba-Nuweibeh route increases

AQABA (Petra) — The number of passengers travelling via the Aqaba-Nuweibeh route in June increased by 22,410 persons compared to the number of passengers who used this route during the same period in 1988. The current number stands at 94,671 passengers.

In a statement to Jordan News Agency, Petra, Director General of the Jordan Ports Corporation (JPC) Eid Al Fayez said that the Jordanian authorities have adopted new measures to facilitate crossing this point.

He added that the construction

of the \$2-million passenger terminal had been completed and that it was being furnished.

Fayez noted that all the concerned authorities at Aqaba Port are coordinating efforts to facilitate the flow of passengers through the checkpoint. Transit passengers are allowed to stay in Aqaba from 48-72 hours so as to make the necessary reservations, he said.

Moreover, he added, Egyptian passengers have been exempted from the compulsory insurance, they had to pay in order to facilitate travel via this route.

Referring to the committee which Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hikmat Khammash formed in Aqaba to review travel facilities, Fayez said that the committee toured the passenger terminal, the offices of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company, as well as Mars-Nuweibeh in Egypt and prepared remarks — in cooperation with the Egyptian authorities — to solve all matters related to facilitating the traffic on this route.

Fayez also expressed hope that the Egyptian side would build docks to facilitate arrival of ships and forestall congestions.

## Turkish envoy praises strong ties with Jordan

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordanian-Turkish relations in all fields have been traditionally strong, and there is indeed wider scope for both countries to boost economic and trade relations, according to the outgoing Turkish ambassador to Jordan.

Semih Belen, who is leaving Jordan this week after three and a half years in Amman, said links between the political leadership of the two countries, as well as their people, go back to the turn of the century, and the common features shared by the two — location in the Middle East, as well as overwhelming adherence to Islam — have contributed to a furthering of these ties.

On the political front, the Ambassador said that Turkey has always supported Arab causes, particularly Palestinian self-determination, and rights, and that Ankara's positions are dictated by "its own policies and considerations."

He said Turkey greatly appreciates Jordan's stand in the Turkish-Bulgarian dispute over the issue of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria.

"The statement issued by Foreign Minister Marwan Qasem (earlier this month) was much appreciated in Turkey," he said. The Jordanian statement expressed regret and concern over the exodus of Bulgarian Turks into Turkey and reaffirmed Amman's view that the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) should be implemented. The OIC resolutions strongly favour Turkey in the dispute.

He pointed out that Turkey has always condemned Israel's practices against the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank, called for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and supported the right of the Palestinian people to an independent state.

According to the ambassador, Turkish-Israeli diplomatic relations are at their lowest level and the Turkish diplomatic presence in Tel Aviv currently acts as a channel to express "Turkey's views and displeasure over Israel's oppressive measures against the Palestinian people."

In the wider superpower arena,

which pits Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), as a frontline state against the Soviet Union, the Ambassador said Ankara attached "more importance to improved East-West relations and détente than its own role as a NATO member."

"We have been constantly trying to contribute to the process," of détente, he said.

On economic relations between Jordan and Turkey, Belen said, that a trade agreement was signed in 1980 and an economic, industrial and technical pact was signed in 1983. In the framework of the two agreements, there is a joint economic commission presided over by the ministers of trade and industry of both countries.

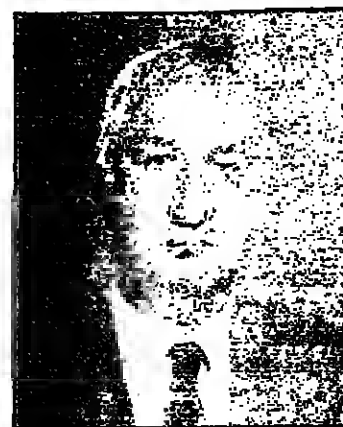
The commission meets annually to discuss trade and economic matters. There are follow up committee meetings, at the level of under-secretaries general of trade and industry, during which trade, economic and industrial relations, as well as the exchange of experts, are discussed.

In the same framework, a protocol was signed between the chambers of commerce and industry in both countries. According to this protocol, a Turkish-Jordanian economic committee was established. The members of the committee met in Istanbul last year. A delegation from the Jordanian chamber will go to Istanbul earlier this year to continue discussions to further economic relations.

According to Belen, the volume of trade between the two countries reached a total of JD 39 million; JD 30 million worth of Turkish exports to Jordan. These include steel and iron finish works, pipe lines, confection textiles, furniture, fresh meat, fruits, chemical products (detergents) and glass products, in addition to automobiles.

The remaining JD 9 million are Turkey's share of imports of Jordanian phosphate and potash.

A tourism agreement between both countries entails the estab-



Semih Belen

lishment of a joint tourism committee. Last year, the Jordanian Minister of Tourism went to Turkey and held meetings with his Turkish counterpart. This year, the Turkish Minister of Tourism will visit Jordan to follow up discussions started in Ankara.

Under an agreement signed between the two national airlines, Royal Jordanian Airlines and Ankara as a second destination in Turkey after Istanbul.

Scientific cooperation between the two countries is manifested in the continuous contact between the Royal Scientific Society (RSSI) and Tubitak in Turkey, the counterpart in Turkey.

Delegations from Turkey and Jordan exchange visits and participate in cultural programmes. This year, the Turkish government is giving Jordanian students 40 scholarships, 30 of them for higher education and 10 for university degrees. Jordan is giving Turkish students 12 scholarships, 10 of which are for higher education, and two for university degrees.

Cooperation among the universities of both countries include the university entrance exam in Turkey, there is a central system for high school graduates.

The same exams are being implemented in five other brotherly countries including Jordan. In Jordan, approximately 25,000 Jordanian high school graduates take the exams with a very high success rate — at least half of the students pass and are qualified to study in English-teaching Turkish universities.

Belen expressed his government's strong willingness to strengthen and broaden the relations between Jordan and Turkey.

## U.N. drug control chief arrives

ASSISTANT United Nations Secretary General and Director of the United Fund for Drug Abuse Control De Juncos arrived in Amman Sunday at the beginning of a five-day official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with Public Security Director Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali and visit a number of public security units, cultural and archaeological sites. The U.N. official paid a visit to the Narcotics and Forgery Control Department where he was briefed by its director Col. Ghaleb Al Za'bi on its efforts in foiling all attempts for trafficking, and acquisition of narcotics. Upon arrival, U.N. official was received by Assistant Public Security Director Brigadier General Nasouh Muhieddine, the director of the Criminal Investigation Department, the director of the Narcotic Control Department and the director of Queen Alia International Airport.

## 4 killed, 303 injured in 2 weeks of road accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 14 persons were killed and 303 others were injured in 460 accidents in the Kingdom during the last two weeks of June 1989, according to Traffic Police Department sources.

The sources said that the last week of June witnessed 261 accidents compared to 317 accidents during the third week of the month. Despite this decrease in the

number of accidents, the source said, the number of injured was 143 compared to 160 during the third week.

The source attributed this increase to the severity of the accidents.

The source attributed the accidents to wrong overtaking, non-adherence to the right lanes and the crossing of pedestrians from points other than the ones set aside for their crossing.

## RSS, Jordanian firm sign construction pact

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has signed an agreement with the Strong-tong Jordan Construction (JC) to utilize and market Building System 5.

According to this agreement, JC will be entitled to use this system in carrying out various construction projects in Jordan abroad.

The RSS will provide the SJC with the precast concrete units and the necessary technical expertise.

Moreover, RSS will supervise

the various projects and prepare the required architectural, structural, and electromechanical designs.

The SJC, on its part, will carry out projects in accordance with the general and technical specifications of the system.

The RSS has developed the Building System 5 and owns the patent since 1983. This system is more economic and easy to construct. It has been efficiently used in various construction projects in Jordan.

## Melodious Up With People brings mission to Jordan

By Mariam M. Shahin Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Ever heard of a group that is comprised of 550 young people representing 60 countries, who spend eleven months "globetrotting," entertaining audiences worldwide and getting involved in community services wherever they go? No!

Well now you have. They are called "Up With People." And this week you can watch their performance — a lively one and a half hour show of song and dance — at the South Theatre in Jerash Monday night at 9:30. The Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts is not a new experience for the group. They performed here in 1984.

The group, a distinctive international organisation, has provided a wide range of educational and cultural opportunities for young people from around the world for almost twenty-five years.

The self-proclaimed goal of the group is to build peace through understanding among people of all nations, according to Holly Helfrich and Karin Anderson, two of the group's senior administrators who have joined the students on this trip to Jordan. The group performing at Jerash is one of five Up With People casts worldwide, and is comprised of 40 students

from eight different countries. They gave a performance at the American Embassy last Thursday and their initial performance at Jerash on Saturday.

On the surface the group will appear to Jordanian audiences to be nothing more than another song and dance group coming to perform at the Jerash Festival. But Anderson and Helfrich explained the organisation has a very unique and important mission.

Up With People, founded in 1965 by American J. Blanton Belk, was intended to provide a forum for the idealism of world youth so evident in the decade of the 1960's. The organisation created opportunities for cross cultural education. Social ethics were also a main theme of the students' 12-month experience for they participate in various community services.

The group visits institutions such as hospitals, day care centres, retirement homes, homes for the handicapped, prisons and university campuses in an effort to spread their message of goodwill.

The theory that music is one of the best means to communicate enthusiasm for life as well as concern and hope for the future underlines Up With People's "raison d'être".

Members of the Up With People cast represent an average of 25 countries annually.

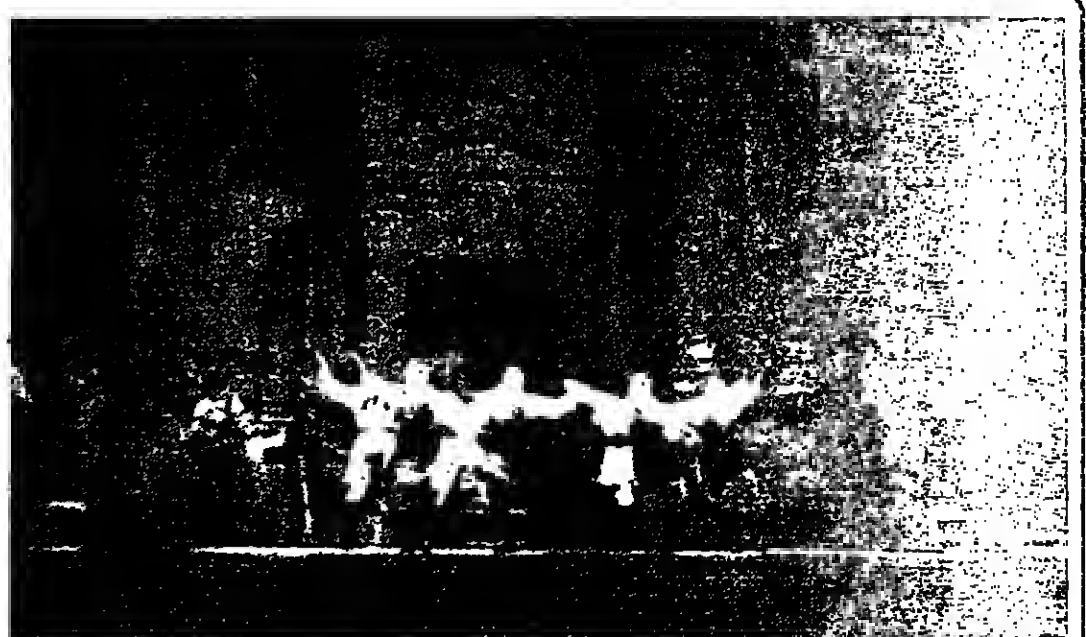
Participants range from 18-26 years of age. Although they are not paid during the year, all costs are covered by the programme. Only the air ticket to Arizona, where the organisation is based and a ticket for the return trip to the country of origin is required of the recruit.

Students are hosted by over 30,000 families worldwide and usually use trains or buses as a means of transportation during their travels from city to city. The host families not only provide food and shelter, but a personal perspective into the different cultures to which the groups are exposed. Long lasting friendships between group members and members of the host families are often formed.

Up With People receives up to 9,000 applications for the 550 positions available each year. Prerequisites are relatively uncomplicated; a high school diploma or the equivalent, a minimum age of between 18-25, good health, and an outgoing personality.

Every year students from new countries join the group, including those from North America, Eastern and Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, South East Asia, Africa and South America. Until now, only the Peoples Republic of China and the Arab countries have not participated in the group.

Anderson, who is the



Up With People in action during the 1984 Jerash Festival

vice president to the organisation's chief financial officer, explains that Up With People is a non-profit, educational, charitable organisation.

"It does not have stockholders, a parent company or partners. It supports itself through sales of merchandise (27 per cent), student fees (20 per cent), donations and investments (62 per cent)." The group operates on an annual budget in excess of \$17 million.

Although Up With People previously participated in the Jerash Festival in 1984, the group's organisers did not stay long enough to solicit Jordanian participants for the group. This year, however, Anderson and Helfrich both voiced optimism about the organiser's

quest to gain Jordanian participation.

"1990 will be the organisation's 25th anniversary, and we would really like to have a Jordanian student as a participant in our organisation," Anderson said.

During their stay in Jordan, the group's participants and organisers intend to visit the University of Jordan as well as other Jordanian institutions that promote education, community welfare and cultural activities.

Helfrich pointed out that the organisation has not only lasted, but grown significantly (from a single cast in 1965 to five international touring companies in 1989) because of its ever relevant message and its

ability to adapt to the changes in societies around the world.

"Once students end their year they will have a wider global perspective and are also more likely to be committed to making contributions to the world community," Anderson said.

Helfrich, a former student member of the organisation herself, says "The experience has made me more sensitive to the world's cultural and political issues. When I read the newspaper back home in Tucson, I read about events occurring in a place I once visited. I feel concern. Participating in Up With People makes you a citizen of the world."

Citizens of the world welcome to Jordan!

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

## EXHIBITIONS

★ An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

★ A photography exhibition by August Sander at the Yarmouk University.

★ A photography exhibition entitled "Constructed Narratives" at the British Council.

## FILM

★ A French film entitled "Remontons les Champs-Élysées" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1972.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

## A new approach to development

By Vera Miljkovic

**THE SHORTAGE** of capital and the mounting burden of debt servicing has slowed down investment in the developing countries since the start of the decade. But this negative tendency has its brighter side, as the new attitude to investment planning shows. The developing nations have taken a more cautious approach and regional coordination of projects has improved, resulting in better complementarity and more flexible development concepts.

The majority of industrial facilities constructed or started in the developing world in recent years were preceded by serious feasibility studies. The results are already apparent — many developing countries have managed to substantially diversify their ex-

ports. In contrast to the investment boom of the 1970s when the developing nations, prodded by multinational companies, opted to build large industrial facilities without first ensuring raw material sources and trained personnel to operate the sophisticated equipment and technology, the new orientation gives priority to the use of local natural resources, personnel training and infrastructure development.

With almost no exceptions, the developing countries are funneling the greater part of their investments into building roads and rail links and developing air transport. Several hundred such projects are under way. Among the most ambitious are Iraq's 1,200-kilometre long expressway No. 1, the 1,183-kilometre trans-

Yugoslav highway and Libya's plan to invest \$10 billion in rail links totalling 3,000 kilometres. As for air transport, the tendency is toward regional integration, which is especially evident in Africa.

Projects to link national electric power grids, and joint oil and mineral exploration and exploitation also testify that the developing countries have taken a more rational approach in planning their development.

For a long time, the developing countries made many misguided development decisions. But the current trend shows that the shortcomings are being overcome. The credit goes in great measures to international institutions such as the UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO and UNESCO. They helped to organise training of

personnel from the developing countries and secured easier terms for technology transfer. Collaboration among the developing nations themselves through training courses, setting up of technological data banks, exchange of experts, consulting services, etc., was also a major contribution.

The developing countries would have been eased out of world economic development had they not made full use of the potentials of mutual cooperation, said eminent Indian economist Dr. Manmohan Singh at a recent OECD symposium in Paris.

The effect of privatisation of the industrial sector in the Third World should not be disregarded either. Privatisation has become wide-spread in the developing countries, and has mobilised ma-

for financial resources. Yugoslavia, for instance, plans the establishment of some 7,000 private businesses each year until the end of the century. Many Third World countries are developing stock markets. According to the International Financial Corporation (IFC), stock markets in Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan and South Korea last year grew at eight times the rate of, for example, the New York Stock Exchange, or three times faster than the Tokyo Exchange.

The industrialised nations increasingly appreciate the developing countries' new approach. This is reflected in the ever-larger number of meetings and organisation of various joint seminars and symposiums at which common interests are sought and which provide for an

objective evaluation and verification of plans and projects. It remains a fact, however, that the developing nations will not be able to narrow the development gap without financial support from the industrialised world, without better access to the international capital market, and without significant debt relief.

Though the solving of these problems is being put off, awareness of the interdependence of the world is growing. It is to be expected that the consequences of the mistakes made by both sides will not long be borne by the developing countries alone, especially now that it has been accepted that the development of the Third World is also to the benefit of the industrialised nations. — Tanjug features.

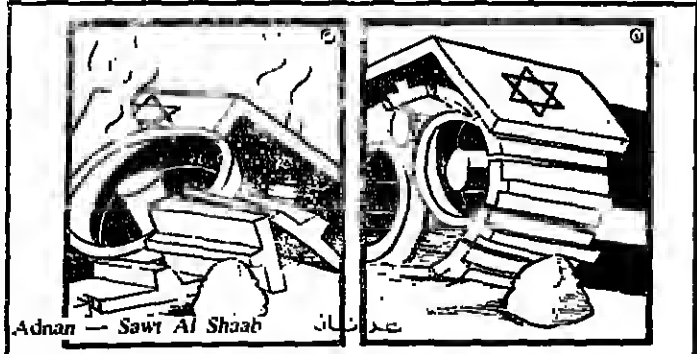
## Better late than never

FOR DECADES the Arab World and the international community have been calling for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council to settle the Arab-Israeli conflicts. During that precious time, the U.S. chose to believe Israel that the only operational way to conclude peace in the Middle East is through direct talks outside the framework of the said conference. Meanwhile, much valuable time and many opportunities went down the drain because of the unwillingness of Washington to subscribe to the international unanimity in favour of the conference principle. And when Yitzhak Shamir came up with his election scheme, Washington rushed to defend the proposal and worked feverishly to solicit support for it from the four corners of the world.

Then came the bombshell when Shamir surrendered to the demands of the extremists in his Likud party and adopted the five infamous conditions of the three wicked men of Israel, Sharon, Levy and Modai. That ominous development was too much even for Washington which immediately felt betrayed and deceived by the earlier pious promises of Shamir to give the Palestinians under Israeli occupation free and democratic elections to determine their future. There are voices now within the Bush administration which are beginning to hint that the international conference idea is the only viable way left to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflicts.

The Arab World and the rest of the international community which opted for the international conference idea in the first place can now sigh with relief. Why it took Washington so long to see the light, God only knows. But better late than never.

In this context, Amman was and still is faithful to the idea of holding an international conference ever since the adoption of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. During those many years, Jordan was subjected to untold designs to force it to sway away from the idea of international conference. Yet Jordan's steadfastness was firm as ever and the Kingdom rejected all forms of duress no matter how lucrative they appeared. Now time and experience have proven Jordan to be right all along. And with Washington finally seeing the true colours of Israel, one would expect the remaining stumbling blocks in the path of convening the projected international conference to dissipate for ever.



### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies on Sunday commented on Crown Prince Hassan's address to the fifth Jordanian expatriates conference, echoing his call on the expatriates to come to the help of their homeland in time of need. Al Ra'i daily said that the Prince's speech was marked with objectivity and candidness, covering all aspects of the economic situation in the Kingdom and the best means to bolster the national economy. Prince Hassan was careful to stress two important points: That Jordan was totally committed to Arab causes and so it can never deviate from its present national course, and that the Kingdom is moving towards unity with the other Arab countries particularly within the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which forms a nucleus for a pan-Arab unity, the paper pointed out. It said that the Crown Prince also reminded his audience of the huge responsibilities shouldered by Jordan in defence of the Arab Nation and which added to the country's economic burdens. The Prince's address, said the paper, was a clear message to the expatriates calling on them to assume their responsible role towards their country.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily calls on the Palestinians not to be deceived by the empty promises of the United States which continues to provide the Israelis with the means of perpetuating their occupation of Palestine and the Syrian Golan Heights. Tareq Masarweh says that the Palestinian Fatah organisation is scheduled to hold a meeting in Tunis shortly and could come under the influence of American ideas, but they ought to open their eyes clearly and learn from the previous lessons and the Arab Nation's unfruitful dealings with Washington. The writer says that Washington, which is closely linked with Israel in a strategic alliance, has nothing to offer the Arabs only lip service and empty promises. He cites Henry Kissinger's diplomacy in the Middle East which caused splits between Egypt and Syria following the 1973 war, isolated Iraq and helped the Israelis to consolidate their hold over Palestine. The writer warns the Palestinians not to be taken in by Washington's slogans like "Jewish settlements are not legal" or that "Jewish settlements do not promote the cause of peace," which emerged under the Carter and the Reagan administrations.

Al Dustour daily commented on Prince Hassan's address to the Jordanian expatriates in which he presented an outline of the Jordanian economy and underlined the present difficult circumstances. The paper noted that Jordan's heavy defence burdens and its pan-Arab commitments were behind the present difficulties; and that the expatriates have a role to play and help their homeland overcome its predicament. The Prince was careful to emphasise Jordan's total pan-Arab commitments regardless of the current situation, and the Kingdom's drive to reach Arab integration through the Arab Cooperation Council, the paper noted. It said that Crown Prince Hassan reminded his audience of Jordan's great achievements and expressed this country's determination to pursue the struggle despite the temporary difficult conditions.

## To save the environment, free information

By Lloyd Timberlake

IT IS impossible to maintain environmental quality and to use environmental resources sustainably without freedom of information. This has been true in the past, is true now, and is the basis for any hope that humankind will be able successfully to cope in the future with new environmental challenges.

But it is odd how little consideration has been given to this truth. The inattention probably stems from the strange, confused history of what might loosely be called "the environmental movement."

Looking back in the 1960s and early 1970s, we remember that people in Western Europe and North America then began to notice how the rapid industrial growth since the second world war was degrading nature. Rivers were dirty, the air was dirty; the birds were dying. So governments established ministries of the environment and, consulting the right scientists, passed "Clean Air" and "Clean Water" acts. Things improved.

The trouble with this account is that it leaves out key steps in the process, and these omissions have tended to teach us, wrongly, that environmental issues are best left to government ministries and scientists.

What actually happened was that, in a greater or lesser degree, local environmental problems were reported by local journalists, and these journalists often based their articles on reports made available by local government or scientists.

As it became clear that some local problems were regional, and some national pressure groups organised around these issues. Major newspapers and magazines and television networks gathered local stories into national surveys. The resulting popular concern frightened politicians into action. It was only then that the laws were passed. Thus any history of the environmental movement in Western Europe and North America must focus on access to information by the media and pressure groups and on the workings of democratic systems.

To test the validity of this recounting of the movement, one need only look at nations which have lacked a democratic system, a free press and the freedom to campaign. The governments of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also participated in international gatherings such as the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment at Stock-

holm. The Soviet Union, for example, passed some strict environmental regulations, often (in the case of, say, exposure to microwaves) much stricter than in the United States. But the Soviet government waived those regulations when they conflicted with industrial targets and "security concerns." And as they almost always raised such conflicts, they were rarely enforced.

But it was difficult for people to complain about the lack of enforcement. The press did not cover these issues. There were no active environmental pressure groups. Politicians had no reason to be alarmed to act. The same was true across much of Eastern Europe, and thus large areas of Eastern Europe became hazardous to human health.

"Lack of access to environmental data — coupled with the lack of the data in the first place and poor, often government-controlled news distribution systems — is also keeping many Third World nations from coming to grips with the effects of rapid desertification and deforestation. In parts of Africa, journalists often write about the extent of erosion and forest loss, but may not be allowed to write about some of the basic causes of the loss of trees and topsoil. Often a basic reason is that farmers are paid too little for their produce so as to keep food prices low in the city, where the government workers, police, soldiers and middle-class all live."

Lack of access to environmental data — coupled with the lack of the data in the first place and poor, often government-controlled news distribution systems — is also keeping many Third World nations from coming to grips with the effects of rapid desertification and deforestation. In parts of Africa, journalists often write about the extent of erosion and forest loss, but may not be allowed to write about some of the basic causes of the loss of trees and topsoil. Often a basic reason is that farmers are paid too little for their produce so as to keep food prices low in the city, where the government workers, police, soldiers and middle-class all live. Thus the farmers do not have the resources to plant the trees and dig the terraces to conserve topsoil and water. It is always easier and safer to describe environmental degradation than to explain its causes, which tend to have roots in political and economic systems.

The nature of environmental issues has changed radically from the "point source pollution" of the 1960s — nasty stuff coming from pipes into streams and the air, which were local problems with local solutions — to the international pollution of the 1980s and beyond.

Today the emissions of chlorofluorocarbons and halons, largely by the industrialised North, are stripping away the protective ozone layer and making people more vulnerable to skin cancers. A number of greenhouse gases, released by energy production and industries in the North and South (mainly the North) and by agriculture and related forest clearing in the North and South) are warming the globe and causing the seas to rise.

No government really attempts to keep these issues "secret." But few governments have got round to commissioning the necessary research into what parts their own industries and agriculture play in the syndromes and what the effects on the nation in question are likely to be. Such know-

ledge will be necessary as citizens are called upon to decide how much they are willing to spend, to what extent they are willing to change their individual life-styles, to pass on a planet of safe and predictable ecological, climatological and atmospheric systems to their children.

It was with both the old and the new environmental challenges in mind, along with the fact that the gap between rich and poor nations was widening, that the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution in 1983 establishing the independent "World Commission on Environment and Development" under the chairmanship of Norwegian Premier Gro Harlem Brundtland. After more than three years of research and public hearings on five continents, the commission, published its reports in 1987. Translated into many languages, the report — entitled Our Common Future but now referred to more often as the Brundtland Report — was adopted in the late 1987 by General Assembly resolution as the way forward for the U.N. system, and urged upon national governments.

The theme of the report is "sustainable development," defined essentially as forms of development which meet the needs of this generation without making it more difficult or impossible for future generations to meet their own needs. The 22 Commissioners from 22 nations listed several prerequisites for sustainable progress, the first being "a political system that secures effective citizen participation in decision-making." Given that there are very few such political systems among the planet's 190-plus nations, this quiet report actually becomes very revolutionary in its recommendations.

The call for such participation is based not primarily on considerations of human rights, but on practicalities. First, the only nations to deal effectively with the first generation of pollution problems were those which had a fair amount of democracy and freedom of information. Second, global deforestation, desertification, global warming and ozone depletion are all syndromes based on the individual acts of billions of individuals. Governments cannot dictate the acts of people in the Amazon rainforest, the Sahelian drylands, or even the industrialised North.

Only One Earth notes repeatedly the obvious fact that effective citizen participation requires informed citizens. It recommends that the governments recognise: "the right of individuals to know and have access to current information on the state of the environment and natural resources, the right to be consulted and to participate in decision-making on activities likely to have a significant effect upon the environment, and the right to legal remedies and redress for those whose health or environment has been or may be seriously affected."

In this regard, not all Western/Northern democracies need feel so superior to their Eastern/Southern neighbours. Britain's secrecy laws, for example, mean that all information on the environment in the government's possession belongs to the government and not to the British people. The government may if it chooses give the people information; however, it is a gift to which the people have no right.

But they will need it. They will need to understand all the complex problems and all of the complex mixes of solutions that are feasible. We have all been part of the problem, but only if we have access to information and open debate can we all be part of the solution — The Guardian.

## Challenge of change for African summit

THE pace of recent political changes — both globally and in Africa itself — should ensure that the forthcoming Organisation of African Union summit is one of the most eventful, and possibly the most rewarding, for many years.

There is much for the heads of state of the 50-member regional grouping to discuss and pass judgement upon when they meet in Addis Ababa from July 24 to 26. The deliberations should indicate how Africa is adjusting to the evolving international scene, especially the thawing of East-West relations.

But inevitably the summit will also focus closely on what is happening in southern Africa. For almost the whole of the OAU's 27-year history the sub-continent's seemingly intractable problems have been a major pre-occupation for the pan-African body.

Since last year's meeting, however, what more optimistic observers see as the beginnings of a transformation have been occurring in the troubled region. And it must be admitted that the process appears to be gathering momentum in what will hopefully prove to be a chain-reaction of successes.

The latest manifestation is the accord aimed at ending the 14 years of internal strife which has plagued Angola since it became independent. This, in turn, may encourage a similar breakthrough in Mozambique, while there are even signs that significant progress may not be long in coming over the South African problem.

Southern African issues have always been high on OAU agendas. There were the decolonisation struggles in Angola, Mozambique and what is now Zimbabwe, as well as the still unresolved confrontation with South Africa over apartheid. Unfortunately, the departure of the Portuguese from Angola and Mozambique merely created new problems, which also made more difficult the task of dislodging the South Africans from Namibia, the former German colony of South-West Africa.

The unravelling of the sub-continent's "knots" began with last November's agreement over Angola and Namibia, two questions which had become intertwined. Although the signatories were the Angolan, Cuban and South African governments, the

accord was underwritten by the two superpowers. In return for the withdrawal from Angola of about 40,000 Cuban military personnel, South Africa agreed to leave Namibia, thus allowing the United Nations to bring the territory to its belated independence.

The agreement was generally seen as part of an overall Soviet-U.S. understanding to defuse those regional conflicts which were an obstacle to détente.

While the November agreement did not directly concern itself with the civil war between Angola's Marxist MPLA government and its rival, the U.S.-backed movement, UNITA, it accentuated the need to bring an end to the costly and wasteful conflict.

Thus the scene was set for what Zambia's President Kaunda would afterwards hail as a "great moment" for Africa. He was one of 18 OAU heads of state who had gone to Gbadolite in Zaïre to give their backing to an effort, not only to end the civil war, but also to reconcile the opposing factions in the struggle for power within Angola.

What moved Dr. Kaunda was the spectacle of President Dos Santos and UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, shaking hands to seal an accord which included a ceasefire and the outlines of a peace plan.

Much remains to be resolved before Angola — potentially one of Africa's richest nations — can face the future with confidence. But with so many African leaders giving their blessing to this bid for a settlement, anyone jeopardising the effort in any way would risk incurring their collective wrath.

As the political horizon brightens in Southern Africa, the OAU will be anxious to see some signs of an end to that other long-running sore, the internal conflicts wracking the host country, Ethiopia.

War-weariness among the armed forces in face of what they regard as the unwinnable struggles against guerrillas in Eritrea and Tigray province, led to the recent abortive coup against the Mengistu regime. Even before this bloody episode the secessionists had been offered peace negotiations, partly as a result of growing pressure from Ethiopia's ally, the USSR — Lion features.

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مكتبة الأمل



# Life after death in Tehran

This is the first of three articles about the condition of women in Iran.

ARAHNAZ threw open the wooden door and sprang into the sun, wriggling her backside. "I'm mourning for Khomeini," he exclaimed, pointing to her black lace knickers.

Five miles farther south, a timeh was also in black and mourning for the newly-buried ayatollah. Wrapped from head to foot in an all-enveloping veil, she ad. lost two sons in the war against Iraq and carried her grief quietly.

Tehran — 10 years after the revolution that toppled the Shah — is still hopelessly divided between those who literally worship the ground the craggy-browed ayatollah stood on and those who long for the good old days of the Shah.

The dividing line is Jomhouriye (Republic), a tree-lined avenue of four-story blocks that cuts east-west centrally through Tehran and was once called Avenue Shah. Spreading north to the swerving Alborz mountains, still rushed by a hint of winter snow, are first the green parks, then the eeways, and lastly the tall unfinished luxury apartments most standing guard duty to the Shah's old marbled palaces. Below Jomhouriye, the city ins south, first through the smoggy bazaar and then via severely congested arterial roads to rest upon street of shabby little houses, neither slums nor housing states. The area is poor and ugly over peopled, since the revolution and Gulf war, hasants and refugees have poured into the city doubling the population to eight million — perhaps even more.

South Tehran is the heart of Khomeini-land, where the mitches writ still runs and the ayatollah's pictures loom even rger. Down here, most families have visited the new gold shrine the vast Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery at least twice. For many a second visit on the seventh day was something of a day out — free bus trip and, after some wretched mourning, handouts of bread and watermelon. There's a lot to do in south Tehran except pray, attend rallies, and leave.

Up north, most Tehranis stiched the massive outpouring grief at Behesht-e-Zahra on air imported television sets. For any relief was largely the order that Sunday morning, June 4, when Iranians woke up to the news that the long-ailing Ayatollah had died overnight of five heart attacks and severe cancer of the bowel.

Only an antique opium pipe d pictures of two pretty teenagers hint at the secret grief of ariam, a plump, pony-tipped young mother whose appetite for food food, her extensive wardrobe of designer clothes and reign travel has been shar-



A young Iranian woman-vanguards the revolution?

pened, not blunted, by the revolution. Her large apartment is laid with precious Persian rugs, exquisite blue and silver-threaded pieces from Nain, and her taste is mostly Louis XV and heavy ormolu mirrors.

Mariam makes little attempt to hide her contempt for the Ayatollah and his "medieval mullahs" who "are ruining the country" and have "forced me to send my daughters to the U.S." In any other revolution, Mariam and her husband, who made his fortune as a building contractor under the Shah, would have been quickly dispossessed or worse, but thanks largely to the arcane laws of ownership under Islam, the couple have been allowed to keep their chunk of prime real estate.

Mariam had another reason to celebrate that Sunday morning: she had inherited a small plot of land close to the simple house where Khomeini had spent his last days in the village of Janan. The house and adjacent mos-

que were fast becoming places of pilgrimage and Mariam was counting on selling her land at vast profit.

But little, it seems, can make up for her daughters' absence. Like most westernised, wealthy Tehranis, she sent her children to America 10 years ago, seeing no future for them in revolutionary Iran where the stress is on martyrdom, motherhood and things Muslim. She awaits their telephone calls anxiously once a week from Los Angeles and visits them yearly at great expense.

Mariam openly admits to boredom: in between videos of Rainman and Working Girl, which made it to Tehran within days of opening in London, and Japanese soap operas, she spends her long days visiting the dressmaker and planning extravagant parties at which home-made vodka and opium, both banned shortly after the revolution, are the highlights.

Devility of a different order is afoot at the prime minister's

office in south Tehran where poetess Zahra Rahnavard is putting the finishing touches to a play about Salman Rushdie, author of The Satanic Verses, the publication of which led to a complete break in British-Iran diplomatic ties last March.

An articulate, patently strong-willed woman, she prefers "to be a woman in my own right" and rarely refers to her husband, revolutionary Iran's fifth prime minister and hardliner, Hossein Mousavi. Immediately after Khomeini's death she took off her wedding ring, saying: "I'm not in that kind of mood right now."

Rahnavard is proud of being "a follower of Khomeini, a Hezbolah" — that much-maligned word both in the West and among called Iranians. She speaks of "having needed the revolution," of being "at the service of Islam before, during and after the revolution" and of being "proud to reject both West (capitalism) and

East (marxism)."

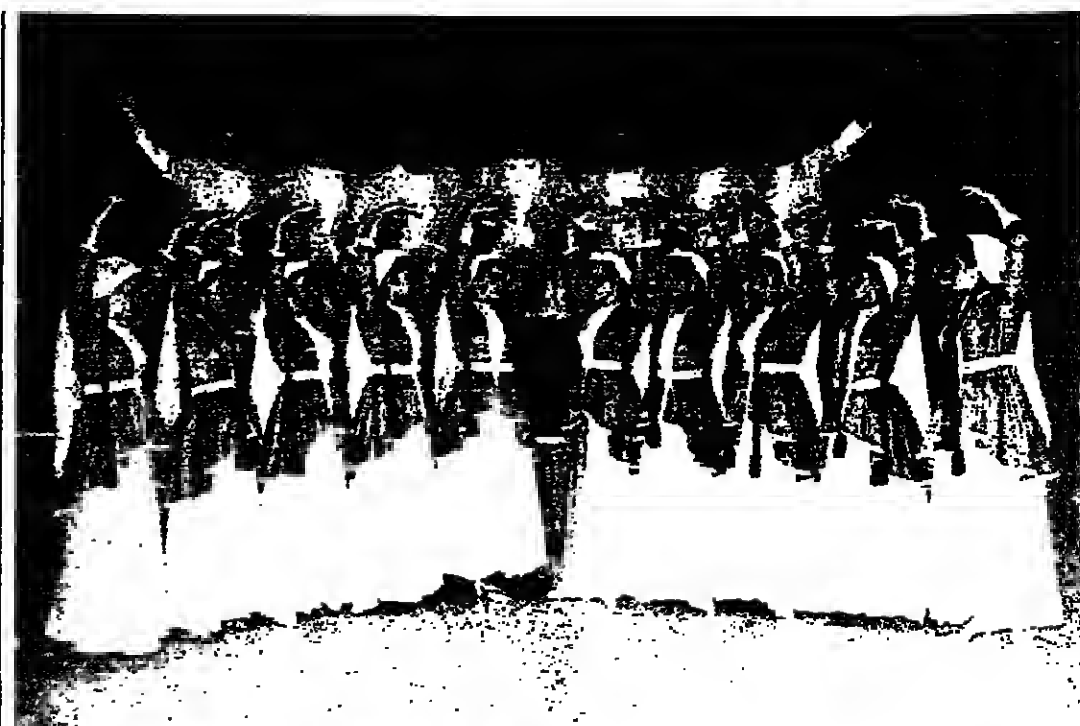
Her only doubt these days, it seems, is about a title for her play in which Rushdie is cast as the devil, or Chamcha, a leading character in The Book, as Iranians call The Satanic Verses. She toyed briefly with Venus Technology, but is still searching. Sitting down to her desk at 6 a.m., her mornings are devoted to writing. The petite poetess has written 10 books, mostly on interpreting the Koran, and different volumes of poetry, one called Storms and Flowers in Shahrivar which is based on the massacre in the capital's Jaleh square just before the revolution.

Her afternoons are spent teaching at Tehran university — she has a doctorate in political sciences and a B.A. in fine arts — and she spends many hours sitting on the Cultural Council for Women as representative of the Higher Education Ministry. Evenings are set aside for the family, including three children, and clearly no major government decision is taken without some input by Rahnavard. "We discuss everything," she says simply.

Given her academic qualifications and the year she spent in Washington organising Iranian students before the revolution, Rahnavard should have been eminently qualified to discuss the problems facing Iranian women today. But any talk of women's rights — the same access as men, a choice between motherhood and career (or both), and the sheer inconvenience of getting around in the veil — was simply not on.

Almost as if to stress deliberately the great divide between the West and Iran, Rahnavard described women as "being young trees and flowers," objects that should be "treated gently" and, besides, the vast majority of Iranian women had never known anything else but the veil and male-female segregation.

The Guardian



Spitak Armenian folklore troupe in action

## Armenian folklore troupe to shine in Jerash

By Caroline Faraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Nothing could be more beautiful than the resolve by a group of youths to demonstrate their original national heritage in the best and most distinguished manner.

This is what the Watani Sporting Club's Spitak Armenian Folklore Troupe in Jordan is doing now at Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts.

These youths, aged 15-17 have been working very hard for more than a year and a half to present distinguished and expressive dances from the Soviet Armenian hills.

The Spitak Folklore Troupe which was founded in 1965 took part in a number of festivals and national events in the Kingdom and has received the applause of

the Jordanian public and the Arab viewers.

The troupe has been named Spitak to commemorate the victims of the Armenian city destroyed by the earthquake on Dec. 7, 1988.

The troupe includes 23 dancers. Through the 12 dances to be performed by the troupe during the Jerash Festival, viewers will observe the movements which combine the tone, and the words in a manner reflecting the true and original Armenian folklore.

The viewers will observe the tenderness and pride which dominates the performance of the female dancers, and the strength and courage which dominates the performances of the male dancers.

The troupe's trainer Garo Dadaghlyan said he was confident that his troupe will present

excellent performances despite their young age and limited experience.

He said that this is the first public experience for the troupe.

One of the female dancers, Maral Mahrdjian, a student at the University of Jordan, said this is the first time she takes part in a public performance. Despite this she is not afraid of her new experience. On the contrary, she said, "we are confident that we would be able to present good performances because of the year and a half training period."

Another female dancer, Garo Lepedjian, who is 16 years old, said she was proud to be one of the members of the Armenian troupe and expressed happiness at having the opportunity to show the Jordanian public the Armenian art.

## Grenada's assassins fate undecided

By Robert Glass  
The Associated Press

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Nearly six years after an army firing squad assassinated Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a U.S.-led invasion quelled the coup, 17 people accused of the killing are still waiting for a final verdict.

The 17 — 14 condemned to hang and three facing decades in prison — are asking the court of appeal, Grenada's highest court, to throw out their December 1986 convictions for killing Bishop and 10 other people after a military coup.

The prisoners claim they were rounded up and convicted in a show trial backed by the United States to justify the 1983 invasion and eliminate the inner circle of the ousted Marxist regime.

Their appeal began last May, straining the tiny island nation's treasury and the patience of many who lived through one of the most convulsive events in modern Caribbean history.

"The people are fed with it," said Leslie Pierre, editor of the Grenadian Voice, an independent weekly newspaper. "It's been going on and on and on... they want it finished with."

The original high court trial lasted nearly eight months, and it took a year to produce a 9,000-page court record. A battery of 13 defence lawyers won a six-month delay to prepare grounds for the appeal, and then filed 38 motions for the court to examine.

Seven months into the appeal, the president of the three-judge court, Justice J.O.F. Haynes, died. The process had to begin again before a new president, Sir Frederick Smith.

At the current pace, the appeal could go on until sometime this fall. The prosecution team has yet to begin its response.

Meanwhile, the Grenadian government is paying court costs and the fees and travel expenses of the 10 Jamaican lawyers representing prisoners who claimed they were unable to pay for their own defence.

So far, the case has cost the government \$2.7 million, or 5

per cent of the nation's annual budget of \$55 million.

"It's bleeding us, but we're prepared to spend that sort of money... so that we can say, 'look at the sacrifice we're prepared to make,'" to ensure a fair trial, said Justice Minister Danny Williams.

Those convicted of murder and now on death row include Grenada's former deputy prime minister, Bernard Coard, and his wife, Phyllis; former armed forces Commander General Hudson Austin; and former ambassador to Cuba Leon Cornwall. Three soldiers accused of carrying out the shooting were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to between 30 and 45 years in prison.

During the trial, Cornwall said the 17 had been put on trial by the United States so "they can justify their illegal invasion."

U.S. authorities have denied any interference in Grenada's prosecution of the case.

In addition to alleging trial

irregularities, the prisoners have accused the authorities of "abuses ranging from the withdrawal of sheets, blankets and underwear to beatings, bread-and-water punishment diets and lengthy periods of solitary confinement."

'Hostage of the U.S.'

Coard, a former member of the ruling central committee who wrote a book from prison called "U.S. War On One Woman," claims she has been held in solitary confinement in the women's wing of Richmond Hill Prison for the past four-and-a-half years and allowed to see her husband only in court.

In her book, Coard described herself as "a hostage of the government of the United States of America" and claimed her arrest, imprisonment, trial and conviction were all ordered by Washington.

Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights group, has asked the govern-

ment to investigate the complaints, but says it has received no reply.

The assassination of Bishop, a popular prime minister, followed a dispute over the leadership of his radical People's Revolutionary government. A hardline revolutionary military council led by Coard took control and placed the prime minister under house arrest.

Bishop, three members of his cabinet and four other people were lined against a wall and cut down by three soldiers firing automatic rifles and sub-machine guns. A witness said one assailant slit Bishop's throat, long after he was clearly dead, and cut off a finger to steal a ring.

Ronald Reagan, then president of the United States, ordered an invasion involving 1,900 U.S. troops and small forces from other Caribbean Island nations. Reagan said he wanted to protect the lives of some 1,000 U.S. citizens in Grenada and help restore democracy.

Amsterdam canal dredgers find bikes, guns and corpses:

## Look at what we've found!

By Galina Vroemen  
Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The morning tea included one dead fish, one cycle and a rusty shopping cart. It was just part of a day's work for the 50 city employees charged with keeping Amsterdam's canals clean.

In a city with 110 kilometres of winding canals, dredgers in boats signed to manoeuvre through narrow waterways use their nets to scoop up some 100,000 hic metres of silt and rubbish each year.

"Anything you find on land or over water, you'll find sooner or later in the water," said Folkke smejter, who has been fishing rubbish in the city's canals for years.

The dredgers have found stolen guns, and bank safes disordered by criminals, along with rking metres, washing machines and antiques. They have found corpses — victims of crime dumped there d victims of drink who have ayed too near the water's edge. Years ago they even dredged unexploded ammunition left er from World War II.

But mostly it is bicycles — from 100 to 10,000 a year, said Gerrit rygen, who heads the city's edging department. "The favourite place for a richman to throw away his cycle is off a canal bridge," he d. "We always find bicycles in water below the bridges."

Over the years, the men have just about everything. Ice they fished out a briefcase lcn from a company executive inside the important documents were still intact.

The teams also come to the cue of locals who have dropped spectacles and keys into the ter.

One man's junk another's art

Less happily, one two-man



team found one man's junk can be another man's art.

After clearing a heap of metal near one of Amsterdam's 2,500 houseboats, they faced a police complaint from a boat owner for taking away his prized sculpture. The work was duly returned.

Amsterdam's canal sanitation department is divided into the dredgers who clean silt from the bottom and those who clear debris visible from the surface.

To keep the canals unclogged and workable, the waterways must be dredged about once a decade.

"In 10 years time, about 60 centimetres of mud collects at the bottom. If you don't dredge, in about 20 years there would be parts of the canals you couldn't pass through with a boat," Hyngen said.

To lift the mud, a spider-like dredging machine crawls along the narrow canals. Five surface cleaning boats, with nets to skim the surface and ranes to lift embedded debris, clean each canal at least once a week.

Heavy tourist areas — around the city's red light district — are

cleaned twice daily.

Each night the water — and much of the rubbish — in the canals is flushed out and the locks pour in new water. This allows the surface cleaners to concentrate on mainly big debris.

"They duck constantly to avoid the low bridges and during the cold spells, they must fight through the ice to do their work."

"If there's ice, there are certain canals we aren't allowed to go on

— because of the ice skaters," Huygen said.

The surface cleaners are also responsible for scrubbing away graffiti. "If there's anything indecent or against the queen, we paint it over," Hyngen said.

Placid as they seem, Amsterdam's canals are full of the residue of a vital, modern city. It is the unsung dredgers who help preserve that deceptive air of tranquility.

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## G-10 central bankers meet today to plan tightrope walk on interest rates

ZURICH (R) — Central bankers from the West's leading industrialised countries meet in Basle Monday to coordinate a delicate walk along the interest rate tightrope.

To succeed, they must find a balanced monetary policy to choke off inflationary pressure without pushing their economies into recession, financial analysts said.

On Tuesday representatives of European Community (EC) central banks will also gather to start the nuts-and-bolts application of plans for West European economic and monetary union.

Monday's regular monthly meeting of Group of 10 (G-10) central bankers at the Bank for International Settlements in Basle is the first since the West German Bundesbank led a coordinated round of European interest rate hikes on June 29.

Six other countries followed the West German central bank's lead in moves which analysts said underscored their desire to work together and their determination to fight inflation.

The spotlight is now on the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) Board, whose policy committee met last Wednesday and Thursday to chart its monetary course.

Financial markets have been speculating that the Fed may cut interest rates and ease its grip on money supply growth amid signs that the U.S. economy is starting

to slow.

News Friday that unemployment in the United States grew to 5.3 per cent in June from 5.2 per cent in May and that non-farm payrolls rose more slowly than expected helped fuel such guesswork.

Some currency traders suspected that the European rate hikes might have been coordinated with the Fed, which they thought would push rates lower to help brake the dollar's strength.

But one European central bank source who declined to be identified said the rate increases did not necessarily presage lower U.S. rates. "This was more of a European thing," he said.

Lower dollar

Even without Fed action, the

dollar has started to fall from 2½ year highs as markets sniff lower U.S. rates.

Many economists believe the G-10 is content to watch markets drive the dollar lower. "They'll probably give themselves a pat on the back for that," said S.G. Warburg economist George Magnus in London.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady Friday said a dollar rise would undermine attempts to cut the U.S. trade deficit, but an excessive decline would be "counterproductive."

The European interest rate increases sparked no reaction in Japan, where a senior Bank of Japan official said the bank did not plan to follow suit. "That is not sufficient reason for us to act. The situation in Japan is not quite ripe for that,"

Tuesday's meeting of EC central bankers is the first since EC leaders agreed at their summit in Madrid last month to proceed with plans for economic and monetary union.

The first phase of the scheme is to start July 1, 1990, and aims at greater coordination of the Community's 12 economies through strengthening existing institutions.

One European monetary source said Tuesday's meeting will not produce any big decisions, but added that central bankers had an easier task than EC finance ministers had.

"Monetary policy coordination is the most practical prospect. Fiscal policy coordination is much more difficult politically, and cannot be done on a monthly basis," the source said.

## Turkey's booming tourist trade slows down

ANKARA (R) — Poor marketing, high prices set by get-rich-quick investors and transport hitches are being blamed for slowing the impetus of Turkey's tourism boom.

The soundings of big construction firms are still rising in once-isolated and beautiful bays on Turkey's Aegean and Mediterranean coasts.

Around the Aegean resort of Bodrum, where hundreds of nearby homes lack running water, and in numerous other places, hotels and holiday villages are springing up.

All that is missing are the guests to fill them.

"Tourism investors tucked as many employees as possible into their newly-built expensive buildings and then started waiting for tourists to fall from the sky," said Mehmet Arslan, a senior official of the Hotel Employees Union.

"But the tourists just didn't arrive and the victims are workers who have no unions to back them. Everyone is after becoming rich at once but soon they will have to look their resorts and flee," he told Reuters.

More than 2,500 non-unionised hotel workers have been laid off so far this year as the dramatic tourism boom of recent years slows down.

A record 4.17 million tourists arrived in 1988, 46 per cent up on 1987, and officials had predicted five million this year, mainly from Europe.

The number of registered tourist beds has increased over the past year from 108,000 to 132,000. But the number of visitors lured to the country's beaches and historic sites rose only nine per cent in the first half of 1989 over the same period last year.

Turkey relies heavily on tourism revenue and remittances from expatriates to help its balance of payments. It budgeted for \$3 billion in tourism revenue this year, up from a record \$2.2 billion in 1988 which helped produce its first current account surplus since 1973.

Tourism Minister Ilhan Akuzum told reporters: "Things are

not rosy but our tourism industry has not yet gone into bankruptcy. The rise in the number of tourists will be around 10-15 per cent this year."

The slowdown is widely attributed to poor marketing, high prices set by investors keen to cash in on the boom and transport problems, including a lack of charter flights.

Adverse publicity about Turkey's human rights record and rising interest rates in Western Europe are also blamed.

"Tourism earnings cannot rise by an annual 40 per cent each year.

We are still a very young tourism country and tourism has already proved itself in Turkey," Tankut Unal, a senior ministry official, told Reuters.

"British travel agencies have made over 1.9 million cancellations in reservations throughout the world and we just took our share," he noted.

Britons, West Germans and Greeks headed the list of visitors in 1988. Between January and May this year, the number of Britons and Greeks declined while Scandinavian visitors increased by more than two thirds

over the same period in 1988.

Industry sources said most tourist hotels were operating at 60-70 per cent capacity but some were low as 30 per cent.

Major concerns for some visitors last year were a lack of water and medical facilities at some resorts as well as frequent power

cuts, a nationwide problem.

In some areas, the building boom is endangering the country's special appeal for visitors.

At a Mediterranean bay once famed for its beauty, a river of sewage flows across the sand near a sign pointing to the "Heaven Holiday Village."

## Morocco signs contracts for big Mjara dam

RABAT (R) — Morocco has signed contracts with six-foreign enterprises to start building one of the biggest dams in Africa at a cost of more than \$1 billion.

The Mjara Dam on the Ouergha River, the main tributary of the Sebou north of Rabat, will irrigate 100,000 hectares (250,000 acres) in the Gharb Valley and produce 390 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year.

The dam, 220 kilometres northeast of Rabat, will be built by Cubierta MZOV of Spain and Torno and Cogefar of Italy, who have been awarded contracts worth \$120 million each, in association with a group of Moroccan public works firms called Jeddah.

The Soviet Union's Technopromexport will supply and install turbines, generators and flow control gates worth \$180 million, to be paid for with exports of Moroccan citrus fruits and other farm products.

The project will be financed by Spain, Italy and three Middle Eastern financial institutions — the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and Saudi Fund for Development.

Officials said the loans would be at average annual interest of

four per cent over periods ranging from 20 to 30 years.

At the contracts signing ceremony for the first phase of the project, Public Works Minister Mohammed Kabbaj said it would cost 10 billion dirhams (\$1.16 billion) and that when other phases are completed the total cost would be 30 billion dirhams (\$3.48 billion).

Ground is to be broken at the end of the year and when completed in 1997 the dam's 12,000-hectare (30,000-acre) reservoir would hold up to 3.8 billion cubic metres, some of which could go to coastal cities as drinking water.

Kabbaj said the project would enable Morocco to produce 100,000 tonnes of rice and 200,000 tonnes of sugar a year, cover the country's dairy product needs and increase considerably its production of citrus fruits, cotton and other cash crops.

## Labour unrest cost Seoul \$5bn

SEOUL (R) — Strikes hit more than 1,000 South Korean firms in the first half of 1989, inflicting 3.314 billion won (\$5 billion) worth of production losses, the trade ministry said Saturday.

Labour disputes erupted at more than 580 manufacturing firms in the period, 44.1 per cent more than in the first half of 1988.

Shipbuilding, electronics and motor industries were hardest hit. Industrial unrest, although tapering off since April, caused \$1.1 billion in lost exports, a 76.6 per cent rise on the losses incurred in the first half of 1988, the ministry said.

South Korea saw an average 18.7 per cent wage rise this year after similar hikes in the previous two years.

Labour violence has hit many thousands of work sites since 1987, when the government promised sweeping political reforms.

Economic planners and trade officials have repeatedly warned

that labour problems, coupled with the rapid appreciation of the South Korean currency, would slow South Korea's economic growth.

Seoul lowered its gross national product (GNP) growth target to 7.5 per cent last month from an original eight per cent.

The economy, which grew more than 12 per cent annually for the past three years, showed a 5.7 per cent growth rate in the first quarter of this year.

In Brussels, South Korea has assured the European Community (EC) that it was opening up its markets to foreign products, services and investment but cautioned the process would be gradual.

EC External Relations Commissioner Frans Andriessen stressed the need for Seoul to scrap import tariffs and non-tariff barriers at two days of talks with South Korean Foreign Minister Choi Ho Joong, an EC Commission spokesman said.

## Bonn gives Turkey, development aid

BONN (R) — West Germany is to give Turkey 169 million marks (\$88.5 million) in development aid for 1989, the ministry for economic cooperation has said. The money is earmarked for building a power line from the less developed east of Turkey to Ankara, modernising railways, extending a main sewage plant and importing urgently needed goods.

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7/89	General furniture	25,000
8/89	Library furniture	10,000
9/89	Laboratory Equipment	15,000
10/89	Women Education	15,000
11/89	Audio Visual Aids	15,000
12/89	Sports Equipment	10,000
13/89	Office Equipment	10,000
14/89	Arts & Craft	10,000
15/89	Vocational Educational W/Shops	15,000

B) Al-Taj Secondary Girls School:

16/89	Women Education	10,000
17/89	Computer & Office Equip	15,000

C) Retendering:

3/89	Passenger Vehicles	10,000
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Interested bidders are invited to collect tenders documents from Procurement Division at the Projects Directorate/ Ministry of Education, starting July 10, 1989 against the payment of the above fees.

Closing date will be 10.00 a.m. of Sept. 10th, 1989.

Head of Special Tender Committee  
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## SPORTS IN BRIEF

**SPORTS-WORLD ARCHERY, 0200** — South Korea, the Olympic gold medalist, swept to an easy victory in the women's team finals at the World Archery Championships in Louisiana Saturday. The Soviet team won the men's competition, 11 points ahead of the United States, which won the silver medal at the Seoul Olympics last year. The U.S. team of Allen Risor, Jay Barrs and Christopher Yeoman scored a total of 976 points. The second-place finish helped make up for the disappointment in the individual competitions where no Americans made it to the final. Third place went to South Korea, the gold medalist at Seoul. (AP)

**ANTI-APARTHEID CAMPAIGNERS LAUNCH NEW BID** — British anti-apartheid campaigners in Cardiff Saturday announced a final effort to stop rugby players joining a controversial tour of South Africa next month. The anti-apartheid movement said it would warn players against taking part in matches celebrating the centenary of the South African Rugby Board. "We will make it absolutely clear that none of the players who go on the world XV tour will be able to escape the consequences of their actions in giving succour and sustenance to apartheid sport," the AAM said in a statement issued here. Letters would be sent to all likely players urging them to stay at home. The rugby unions of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland would be asked to take actions as well as companies that sponsor rugby. (R)

**STEWARDS ADJOURN BROKEN RIBS INQUIRY** — An inquiry into how jockey Gary Moore sustained three broken ribs was adjourned in Paris Saturday to seek more witnesses. Moore, a former champion in Hong Kong, complained to the Societe D'Encouragement that French champion Cash Asmusen was responsible, following a row in the weighing room at Saint Cloud Sunday. Asmusen said Saturday: "I maintain what I said. I met Gary Moore in the weighing room after the race. I insulted him because he had almost just killed me. I did not hit him." In Sunday's big race, the Grand Prix de Saint Cloud, Moore, riding Mill Pond, nearly brought down Asmusen on the fabled Star Lift about 300 metres out. (R)

**NASHWAN POWERS TO WIN IN ECLIPSE STAKES** — Derby winner and 5-2 odds-on favourite Nashwan underlined his brilliance by powering to a five-length win in the 250,000 pounds sterling (\$400,000) Eclipse stakes at Sandown Sunday. Ridden by Willie Carson, the three-year-old shrugged off the effects of a poisoned foot which earlier in the week had threatened to keep him out of the race and took control in the final two furlongs of the 10-furlong course. Once in front, Nashwan strode remorselessly clear to complete the rare 2,000 guineas, Derby and Eclipse treble last achieved by Blue Peter in 1939. The anticipated battle with rivals warning and Indian skimmer, which had led to it being described as one of the best races of the decade, failed to materialise. Instead 200-1 outsider Opening Verse clung on to take second place. (R)

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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## LOOK TO AVOID DISASTER

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 9 6 5  
♥ A 10  
♦ A K 10 9 8 2  
♣ 3

**EAST**  
♠ Q 10 2  
♥ 7 6 5 3  
♦ 4  
♣ K 10 7 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 8 3  
♥ Q 9 7 4 2  
♦ Q 7  
♣ A J 9

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 NT Pass Five of ♠

Opening lead: Five of ♠

Paradoxically, the beauty of rubber bridge lies in the relative unimportance of overtricks and undertricks—unless doubled, of course. That means you have the freedom to risk giving up a trick or two to make sure of your contract or, if you are a defender, of setting your opponents as quickly as you can. The safety play on this hand is not easy to spot.

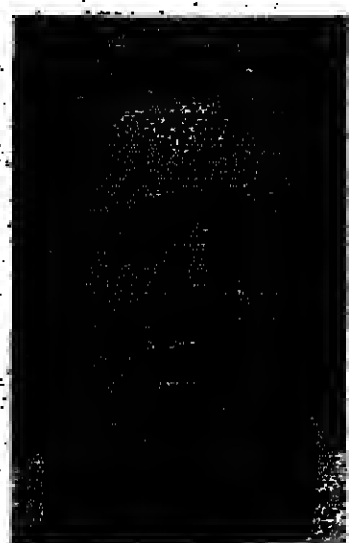
Note that North never bothered

to rebid his good six-card suit! At his second turn it was incumbent on him to bid his four-card major at the one-level, and at his next turn there was no point in looking for an 11-trick contract. Opposite a limited, balanced hand with all suits stopped, game in no trump was an obvious choice since the diamond suit would be a rich source of tricks. West led a club to the queen, and declarer saw there was no reason for holding up the ace. With four tricks outside the diamond suit, he needed only five tricks from that suit to secure his contract. To make his contract ironclad, he simply had to keep East off lead while trying to establish the necessary tricks.

As so often happens, once you've isolated the problem, the solution is simple: If diamonds were 3-2, the problem would solve itself, and an avoidance play would cater to any 4-1 break.

At trick two, declarer crossed to the ace of spades and led a low diamond to his seven! When that won, he ended up with an overtrick. Had that lost to the jack, declarer would have been sure of five diamond tricks, and nine in all, by overruling his queen of diamonds and running the suit.

## Becker and Graf give Germany clean sweep



Boris Becker

**LONDON (R)** — Boris Becker of West Germany, the third seed, made a rampant start to the Wimbledon men's tennis final Sunday, blasting title-holder Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-0 in the first set in just 21 minutes.

Boris Becker made a rampant start blasting Edberg 6-0 in the first set in just 21 minutes.

Becker, served with awesome power, finding more consistency on his first delivery than he did in his five-set semifinal win over Ivan Lendl Saturday.

But his flying start was helped by the second-seeded Edberg's consistently poor volleying, normally one of his great strengths.

Becker, 21, appearing in his fourth Wimbledon singles final in five years, held serve to 30 in the first game and then broke Edberg to 15 when the Swede missed

three easy forehand volleys.

Remarkably Edberg was serving to save the first set in only his third service game. A booming backhand pass by Becker and two more volleying errors by Edberg gave the West German two set points. Edberg saved the first with a service winner but Becker made no mistake on the second with a raking backhand drive down the line.

The set comprised only 30 points of which Edberg won 10. Edberg's volleying touch, which is central to his game, deserted him completely at times and he managed to lose the second set after leading 6-5 and 40-love on serve.

Edberg pulled himself together at the start of the third set when he held serve to love. Both players then had to fight hard to hold serve. Becker fending off three break points for 1-1 and Edberg escaping two break points as he edged to 2-1.

Games proceeded with serve, although the Swede struggled to hold his and keep the lead 3-2, until the score reached 4-4 when Becker hit three passing shots for three break points. Edberg saved the first with a service winner, the second with a backhand volley and the third with a forehand volley.

But after the Swede volleyed a

backhand long to set up a fourth break point, he seemed to be afflicted by an attack of nerves and double faulted to give Becker a 5-4 lead.

Serving for the match, Becker went 30-love up with a backhand volley and a service winner, was pegged back to 30-all but then secured victory with two more service winners, the first to Edberg's backhand and the next to his forehand.

For the despondent Edberg, it was the second time in a month he had lost in the final of a Grand Slam event. Four weeks ago in the French Open final he was beaten in five sets by American Michael Chang.

Becker's victory salute was one arm raised in triumph and after shaking Edberg's hand, he threw his racket into the crowd. He then paraded the gold trophy around the centre court and made his first mistake of the afternoon when the lid fell off.

The victory earned Becker a prize of 190,000 pounds sterling (\$292,600) but to a young man whose lifetime wealth is already assured, the triumph meant more to his pride than to his bank balance.

A tactical win

World women's number one Steffi Graf put a dramatic end to Martina Navratilova's hopes of a record ninth Wimbledon singles crown Sunday when she triumphed 6-2, 6-7, 6-1 in the women's

final to retain her title. The top-seeded West German, still just 20 years appearing in her third consecutive Wimbledon singles final, clinched victory in one hour 32 minutes.

Navratilova was forced to struggle in the five-minute opening game as she fought to hold serve, saving two break points and winning the game when Graf netted a backhand.

In contrast, the West German wasted no time in winning her first service game at the cost of one point.

Navratilova was break point down again in the third game but survived, missing a chance to break Graf in the next game for a 3-1 lead when the West German launched a forehand crosscourt pass.

Graf held on and instead it was Navratilova who dropped serve in the next game when she failed to pick up a low half-volley at the net.

Navratilova continued to challenge at the net but the weight of Graf's passing shots was too great and the Prague-born American dropped serve again to trail 5-2 when Graf hit a winning backhand return that clipped the net, bouncing out of Navratilova's reach.

Graf served out the set on her first set point when Navratilova's attempt at a forehand return ended in a mishap.

The momentum changed quickly in the second set. Navratilova got off to a flying start to lead 3-0, twice winning her serve to love and breaking Graf in the second game when the West German ventured to the net and missed a volley.

But a confident Graf struggled back to level the set at 5-5. Navratilova refused to be rattled, giving up only one point on her own serve to reach 6-5.

Graf evened the score at 6-6 to force the tiebreak but this time Navratilova did not let the set escape her, clinching the tiebreak 7-1 as Graf netted a backhand return.

Games went on serve in the final set until a disastrous service game by Navratilova at 2-1 down when three forehand volleying errors cost the American dear.

Victory for Navratilova became an even dimmer prospect in the next game when her bread-and-butter shots — the serve and



Steffi Graf

volley — again deserted her. The American failed to hold service, netting another forehand volley off a Graf return to fall behind 5-1.

Graf then served out the match with her fifth ace, pounding it down the centre service line, then returning to her chair after the handshake to bury her happy but tear-stained face in a towel before joyfully accepting the winner's trophy.

Navratilova was philosophical, even cheerful in defeat, satisfied that she had lost to a better player and done all in her power to stem the Graf tide.

"I got beat. I did everything I could," she said. "Basically I got served off the court. I couldn't get the ball back in the last set. Graf, like her opponent, said she had enjoyed the match although she conceded the defeat was not as entertaining as it might have been.

"We know each other very well and it's the final so we're playing a lot of tactics. Maybe tomorrow we would play better tennis but we had to play the final today."

## Career balance

In their career meetings, Becker now leads Edberg by 11 matches to 7, but Navratilova still has the edge on Graf, 11 matches to 5.



Navratilova and Edberg: victims of the German onslaught

## Prost triumphs on home turf

**LE CASTELLET (AP)** — Alain Prost of France won his fourth French Grand Prix Sunday, leading from start to finish to cement his lead in the world drivers' standings.

Prost's McLaren Honda won by 44.017 seconds over Britain's Nigel Mansell in a Ferrari, with Italy's Riccardo Patrese third.

The 34-year-old Frenchman was timed in 1 hour, 38 minutes, 29.411 seconds over the 80 laps of the 3.813-kilometre (2.369-mile) Paul Ricard circuit in the wooded countryside of southern France.

Jean Alesi, making his Grand Prix debut in a Tyrrell Ford, was fourth, with Sweden's Stefan Johansson, a pre-qualifier in an Onyx-Ford, and France's Olivier Grouillard, driving a Ligier-ford,

fifth and sixth.

Two days earlier Prost announced he would be leaving the McLaren team in 1990. He has won two world titles with the team in solidly in front with 38 points after seven races this season.

Prost had no trouble winning the 37th Grand Prix of his career and 28th with McLaren. He grabbed the lead from the start and moved easily away.

By the 33rd lap he built up a 27-second lead over the Benetton-Ford of Alessandro Nannini. Prost was able to stop for a tire change and still come out six seconds ahead.

Prost moved smoothly away as the challengers kept changing behind him. Nannini went out on the

28th lap. Patrese moved into second by the 51st before he spun out nine laps later and dropped to third.

Finally it was Mansell who moved to second and held it the rest of the way.

Mansell had to drive a back-up Ferrari after his first car was knocked out in an accident that caused a restart. Mansell began in the pits the second time and worked his way through the field.

The race took its toll on the cars. Only 13 were running at the end, with only four on the same lap as Prost.

Prost was helped when his teammate and rival, Ayrton Senna of Brazil, stopped barely 100 metres (yards) from the starting

line. After an accident caused a restart, Prost got the better jump and Senna suddenly went off the track with gear box problems.

Senna got out but his car stayed there the entire race. empty.

The race had to restart after a spectacular accident on the first curve when Brazilian Mauricio Gugelmin's car had its wheels lock and crashed into Mansell's car.

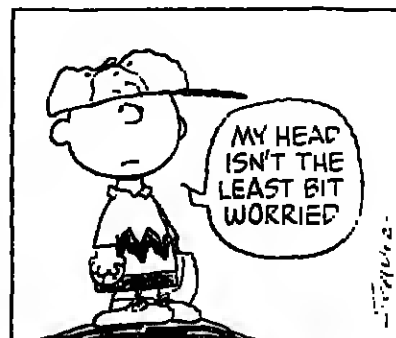
Gugelmin's car became airborne for a second and caused a number of dents and cars to swerve off the track.

No one was injured, but Mansell, Gugelmin and France's Rene Arnoux had to get into backup cars and start in the pits at the restart, 25 minutes later.

## Peanuts



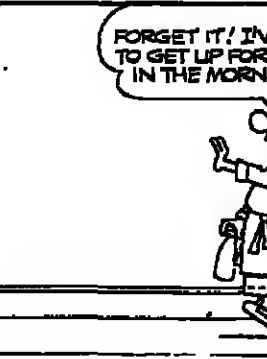
B.C.



BY JOHNNY HART



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

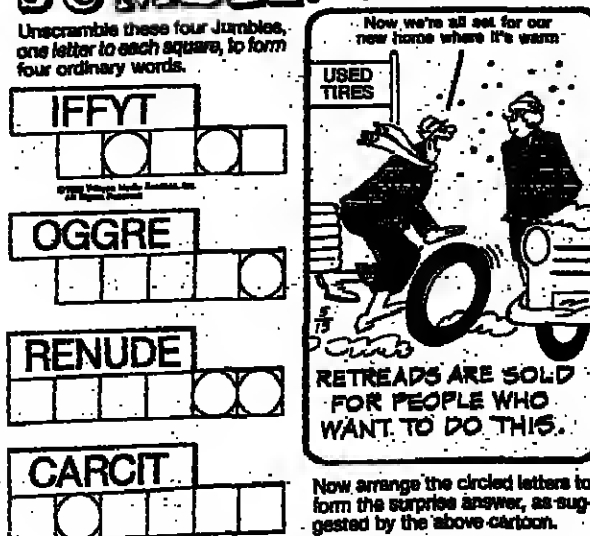
By Harrie



"The most romantic thing he ever did for me was burp the tune 'I Love You Truly'."

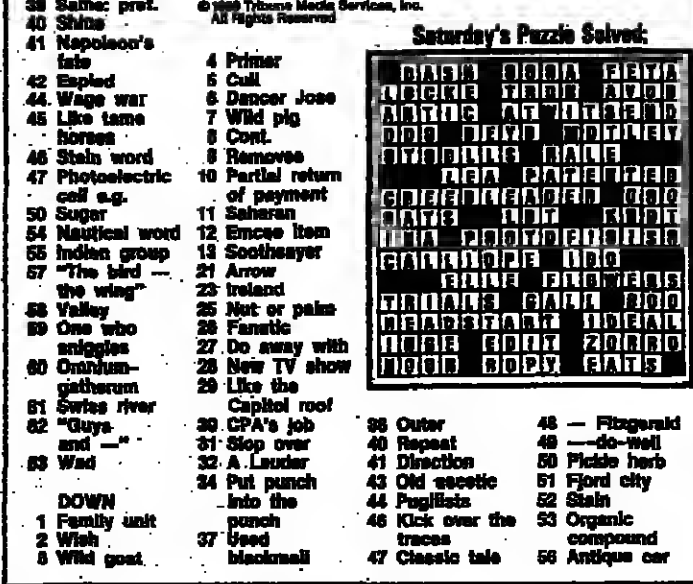
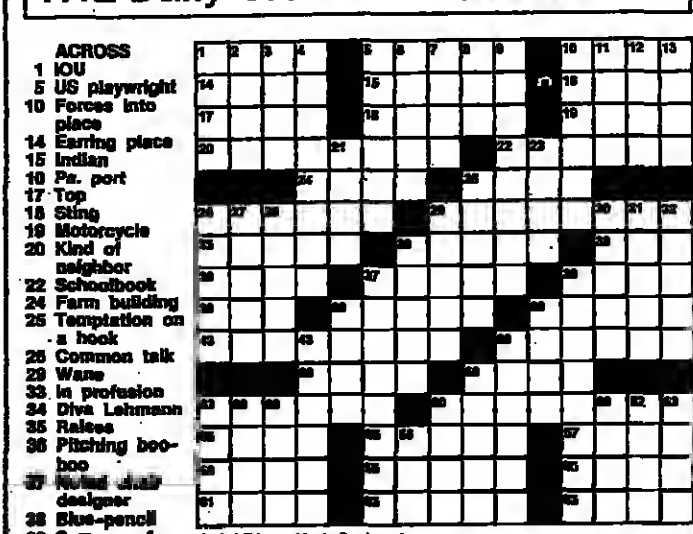
## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Print answer here:  (Answers Monday)

## THE Daily Crossword by Bernard Moren



الأمم المتحدة



# Andreotti asked to form new Italian government

ROME (R) — Veteran Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, who has already served as Italy's prime minister five times, agreed Sunday to try to break the country's 51-day political crisis and form a new government.

President Francesco Cossiga asked Andreotti, 70, to try to end the bitter party squabbling which has left a political vacuum since former Prime Minister Ciriaco de Mita's five-party coalition collapsed May 19.

With the major parties sounding more conciliatory than they have done for weeks, political commentators were optimistic of Andreotti's chances for success.

After meeting Cossiga at the presidential palace, Andreotti said he accepted the mandate with reserve, the standard formula for a prime minister-designate at the start of negotiations to form a government.

He said he would begin work on his mandate straight away and left immediately for a meeting with Chamber of Deputies (lower house) President Nilde Iotti.

But consultations would have to be suspended while he and De Mita, who remains caretaker prime minister, were in Paris for the week's summit of the world's seven most industrialised democracies, he said.

Andreotti, currently the caretaker foreign minister, received his mandate just three days after De Mita, also a Christian Democrat, gave up a three-week effort to heal party differences and form Italy's 49th postwar government.

At the centre of the dispute were the Socialists of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Italy's effective power brokers, who had appeared unwilling to resurrect the five-party formula which has led Italy for the last six years.

They objected to a European Parliamentary election alliance formed by two junior members of the outgoing coalition, the Republicans and Liberals, with the maverick opposition radical party.

That alliance collapsed Friday and Craxi quickly expressed his interest in solving the crisis after weeks of negative comments and attacks on other political leaders.

Cossiga, moving with a new sense of urgency, named Andreotti after a hectic day of consultations with all political



Giulio Andreotti

parties Saturday. It is the 11th time Andreotti has been asked to form a government since 1970. Five of his efforts failed outright while two of the governments he headed lasted less than a fortnight. He has not been prime minister since 1979.

This time around he appears to have the crucial backing of the Socialists and faces major opposition only from de Mita's entrenched faction of the Christian Democrats.

"His path certainly won't be downhill all the way, but few

people have any really serious doubts about the most experienced of the Christian Democrats' chances of success," the influential *Corriere Della Sera* newspaper wrote.

If Andreotti succeeds, he will have led the government six times, two fewer than his late mentor and Christian Democrat founder Alcide de Gasperi, who holds the post-war record.

It will be the final triumph of his party faction over the left-wing group led by de Mita.

In February de Mita was toppled as party leader, a post he had held for seven years, and in May Craxi, his biggest political foe, brought down his 13-month-old government.

Andreotti, who has been foreign minister since 1983, is one of Italy's best-known politicians both at home and abroad, combining persuasiveness and a quick mind with a chameleon-like ability to adapt to changing political circumstances.

"Andreotti does not fade," the newspaper *La Repubblica* wrote Sunday. "He has the slit eyes of a Chinese Mandarin, the tight lips of an 18th century Jesuit, the crumpled gait of one trying to hide his own shadow from himself."

"To have him as an enemy can be a disaster."

## Bush trip to Poland — strong sign of support for reform

WARSAW (R) — U.S. President George Bush flew into Warsaw Sunday ready to urge Poland's leaders to press on with reforms that are loosening the Communist Party's 45-year hold in power.

Bush will offer encouragement for the Solidarity free trade union that since 1980 has spearheaded hopes for democracy and helped push Poland into the vanguard of reform in East Europe.

He will also speak out in support of the radical liberalisation programme agreed by the Communist government and Solidarity that has transformed Polish politics in the past six months.

Bush will meet Communist leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who says the changes this year have set Poland on the road to parliamentary democracy, and also Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

In a deeply symbolic gesture, Bush will Monday become the first U.S. president to address the

Polish Parliament, the showpiece of Poland's rapid transition to democracy.

Last month it became the first East Bloc parliament to include a powerful, legal and independent opposition.

Nearly half the 560 deputies and senators are Solidarity members following its crushing win over the Communists in party-free elections last month.

Solidarity's 259 parliamentarians far outnumber the Communists whose 173 deputies are a minority in the Sejm (lower house) for the first time since the 1940s.

In a personal show of support for Solidarity, Bush will fly to the northern port city of Gdansk to lunch at the home of Walesa and his wife Danuta, whom Bush has known since he visited Poland as vice-president in September, 1987.

The emotional high point of

Bush's 41-hour visit is likely to be an address to crowds at an imposing Solidarity monument to Gdansk shipyard workers who were shot down by Polish troops during anti-communist riots in 1970.

While speaking out for liberalisation, Bush may privately urge caution on Solidarity leaders, warning them not to push the changes too far too fast.

Solidarity is pressing for the right to form a government in the wake of the elections, and is refusing to support Jaruzelski for the powerful new post of state president.

Jaruzelski last week asked the West for a multi-billion-dollar aid package to lift Poland's economy out of crisis and avert a widely-feared outbreak of popular unrest.

Many Polish politicians say that the combination of near-100 per cent inflation, drastic food short-



George Bush

ages and coming price hikes could spark an explosion that would force the Polish authorities to abandon reforms, possibly affecting other East Bloc countries as well.

The government and Solidarity are urging the West to help by easing Poland's crippling \$33-billion debt and providing credits to help it through the dislocation that will be caused by switching to a Western-style market economy.



Pro and anti-abortion demonstrators outside the Supreme Court after the ruling limiting abortion was handed down Monday.

## U.S. abortion ruling fails to kill protests

NEW YORK (AP) — The Supreme Court's landmark abortion ruling last week did not quell protesters on both sides of the issue who gathered outside clinics Saturday to press their cases.

At least 115 abortion opponents were arrested Saturday in Milwaukee and Denver. Anti-abortion demonstrators in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were up-staged by pro-abortion-rights groups, and some 900 people from both camps surrounded a California clinic in a protest that was described as peaceful.

Monday's Supreme Court decision upholding a Missouri law restricting abortion doesn't seem to have cooled down the rhetoric. Abortion rights supporters see the ruling as a threat to overturn Roe Versus Wade, the 1973 case making abortions legal, while abortion opponents say the court didn't go far enough.

In Denver, police began taking away Operation Rescue protesters Saturday morning after they tried to block entrances to a

Planned Parenthood Clinic. There was pushing and shoving as escorts locked arms, surrounded about four patients and helped them into the clinic.

The 55 arrested were charged with trespassing, disobedience of a lawful order and loitering and were taken to jail, police said.

Another 250 protesters stayed several hours more, walking along the sidewalk around the facility, singing hymns and praying, but by about noon they had dispersed, police said.

By midday, 60 anti-abortion activists were arrested in Milwaukee as some 300 people on both sides of the issue demonstrated. Police said those arrested would be charged with either disorderly conduct or trespassing, or possibly both.

In Tustin, California, some 900 demonstrators surrounded the Santa Ana-Tustin Medical Pavilion, which offers abortions among its services.

Acting police chief Fred Wakefield said there appeared to be

equal numbers of protesters on both sides of the issue. As of midday, the demonstration was described as orderly.

In Brookline, Massachusetts, an expected anti-abortion protest turned into a rally along for abortion rights. About 300 pro-choice demonstrators crowded sidewalks and the street near three abortion clinics while about a dozen anti-abortion activists handed out leaflets.

"We got the word out," said Ellen Convisser, president of the Boston chapter of the National Organisation for Women. "We appeared and they didn't."

In Cranston, Rhode Island, when about eight anti-abortion demonstrators pulled up at a clinic, they found close to 70 pro-choice advocates waiting for them. A clinic spokeswoman said the pro-life activists decided to wait for reinforcements, who did not arrive.

Police Sergeant William Burroughs said the demonstration broke up about at midnight with no arrests.

### Anyone seen a jet engine?

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Missing — two F-16 jet engines, each worth \$2 million. Police have been called in to find the six metre-long, 1,600-kilogramme engines which have disappeared from Hill Air Force Base, 50 kilometres north of Salt Lake City, a base spokesman said Friday. Base officials said they did not believe there had been an inventory mistake. The base, which covers 2,700 hectares, has two F-16 fighter squadrons with about 100 planes and provides support operations for Minuteman and MX intercontinental missiles.

### 'She's my pet, not just a ham'

ATHENS, Alabama (AP) — Julia, a 135-kilogramme pig who loves to have her tummy scratched and drinks diet cola from a can, is a pet, says her owner. She's a hog, say city officials, and can't live within city limits. So now Julia's fate will be decided in court. Two weeks ago, at the request of Athens' animal control director, Ron Utz, a municipal court judge ordered veterinarian Bruce Young to comply with ordinances against raising pigs in the city and to send Julia to the country. Young, who found the injured piglet a year ago and took her home, appealed to Limestone County Court and asked that a jury be allowed to decide. "I think I can convince a reasonable jury that she's my pet — and not just a ham," Young said Monday. A county clerk said because Young asked for a jury he will get it. No court date has been set. "She's a real pet who comes in the house and likes to roll over on her back and get her tummy scratched, and I'm not going to let her go," Young said. Young, who called Julia "more intelligent than a lot of other pets," has learned to drink diet cola from a can. "She can't get enough of the stuff," said Young, who nursed the piglet on a bottle of milk. Julia awaits her fate while rooting in a chain-link fence behind Young's house, half a block from city hall.

### Monroe's double found dead

CHATHAM, England (AP) — A British model who was the double of Marilyn Monroe has been found dead in circumstances similar to the death of the actress 27 years ago. The nude body of Kay Kent, 24, was found on her bed in a row house in Chatham, 54 kilometres southeast of London. There were sleeping tablets nearby, along with a half-empty bottle of vodka and photographs of Monroe. Stills of the actress, books about her and voice recordings filled the room. She had left a note for a childhood sweetheart, Dean Hammond, a 28-year-old rock singer, which began: "Dear Dean, I love you so very much." Relatives said the remainder was so scratched they could not read the words, except for the final "love Kay." They said they were certain the model killed herself.

### Plane turns back with singing granny

RIMINI, Italy (R) — A plane taking British holiday makers home from Italy turned back after a mid-air fight between a tipsy singing grandmother and her embarrassed daughter. Airport sources said the older woman landed up in hospital following a fight which began about 20 minutes after the Dasa Air Airline flight left the Adriatic resort of Rimini for Gatwick airport near London Wednesday. The older woman, described by the sources as drunk, had started singing at the top of her voice and her daughter tried to silence her.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Uganda rebels kill 6

KAMPALA (R) — Rebel guerrillas, some loyal to former dictator Idi Amin, killed at least six government troops, looted homes, stole cattle, and seized two posts on the Zaire border last week, travellers said Sunday. Army reinforcements moved into the area in northwest Uganda and the rebels had withdrawn into neighbouring Zaire and Sudan. Road communications with northwest Uganda were halted more than a week ago, and air services to Arua, the main town in the area, were suspended. Road links have now been restored, with convoys of vehicles moving under armed escort from Pakwach, on the Albert Nile, to Masindi, 250 kilometres north of here. Haroun Mukasa, a truck driver, told Reuters he was stranded in Arua for two weeks before he could join a convoy for the return journey.

### Norway helicopter strike called off

OSLO (R) — Helicopter pilots who run all flights to Norway's North Sea oil and gas platforms have ended a week-long strike with agreement in a dispute on pay and conditions. The strike threatened to affect Norway's oil production — at more than 1.5 million barrels per day the biggest in Western Europe after Britain — if it continued for more than another week. Spokesmen for the pilots and management at Helicopter Service A/S said they reached agreement late Saturday night, but declined to give any further details. The spokesmen expected around 700 offshore workers to be transferred to or from platforms Sunday, with a total of 21 flights from the western ports of Stavanger and Bergen. Had the strike continued, oil companies would have needed government approval to keep workers on the platform longer than usual, as safety regulations set strict time limits for offshore work stints.

### Woman confesses to old crime

WAUKEGAN, Illinois (AP) — A 63-year-old woman who disappeared after she was accused of killing her lover 21 years ago, only to be discovered earlier this year, has pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter. Bernice van Heise, also known as Gretha Knickerbocker, was accused in the Jan. 31, 1968, shooting death of Eugene Douglas, a 48-year-old artist. She had told police after the killing that the gun fired accidentally when she was handling it to Douglas, authorities said. Douglas was killed by a single gunshot to the back of the head. A judge had initially rejected a murder charge, ruling there was insufficient evidence. A grand jury later indicted her for murder, but she had disappeared. The indictment was withdrawn in 1975. Van Heise was re-indicted in February after authorities received a tip and located her in the rural town of Elburn, about 65 kilometres west of Chicago, where she went by the name Gretha Knickerbocker. She and her husband of 20 years, Conrad Knickerbocker, had moved there in 1976 from the Chicago suburb of Hinsdale. Van Heise pleaded guilty Thursday before Judge Harry Hartel.

### Earthquake shakes Japan

TOKYO (AP) — Eleven people were reported injured Sunday morning in the largest of a series of earthquakes that have shaken the Izu peninsula near Tokyo over the past week, police said. The earthquake, which registered 5.5 on the Richter Scale, shook the Tokyo area at 11:09 a.m. Sunday, and was followed one minute later by a milder quake, the meteorological agency said. The first quake was centred in the ocean near Atami on the Izu peninsula about 100 kilometres southwest of Tokyo. It registered four on the Japanese scale near its source, and three in Tokyo. Injuries occurred when people were struck by falling furniture in their homes or splashed by hot oil, police said. Police said no one was reported hospitalised because of a quake injury. However, they said 4,000 people were without electricity in the town of Usami.

## Rangoon opposition leader defiant

RANGOON (R) — An opposition leader in Myanmar (formerly Burma), Aung San Suu Kyi, said her pro-democracy movement planned to mark major political anniversaries this summer but did not seek confrontation with the military rulers.

"Our movement is strong, but in a peaceful and disciplined way. We don't want violence, but this does not mean we will sit back weakly and do nothing," she said in an interview in her Rangoon home Saturday.

Aung San Suu Kyi stressed non-violence as a principle of her National League for Democracy (NLD), evoking the civil disobedience methods of India's Mahatma Gandhi and American black rights activist Martin Luther King.

She looked weary after addressing a series of rallies in the capital in the past week which drew big street crowds, in defiance of martial law rules banning public gatherings.

Since early June tension has grown between the military rulers and the NLD, the biggest of 233

political parties which emerged out of last year's mass popular protests against 26 years of repressive and economically-disastrous socialist rule.

Aung San Suu Kyi said there had been no plan to demonstrate last Friday, when small groups of youths staged brief rallies in several parts of the capital to mark the anniversary of a bloody attack on students after the 1962 coup which brought General Ne Win to power.

### Significant dates

She held a meeting on that day at the NLD headquarters with 200 supporters and representatives of the other parties. "We never intended to hold a demonstration. It's part of a larger plan for the next two months," she said.

The next anniversary is martyrs' day on July 19, the day in 1947 when her father, national hero Aung San, and political colleagues were assassinated shortly before independence from Britain.

Other significant dates are July

23, the anniversary of the formal resignation of Ne Win as leader, Aug. 8-12 when riot police killed hundreds by shooting into pro-democracy rallies last summer, and Sept. 18 when the army took over.

"These dates are important not only for the ideas they stand for but also for what they may do for the movement," Aung San Suu Kyi said. She would not say how the NLD planned to mark them.

She spoke at her family's faded colonial house near the university in northern Rangoon. An NLD flag showing the fighting peacock, a traditional Burmese resistance symbol, hung across one window and a picture of her father on the wall.

The petite 44-year-old emerged as a steady and charismatic opposition leader last year after returning from England to nurse her dying mother. She is married to a British academic and speaks in rapid, carefully enunciated English.

She sharply criticised Gen. Saw Maung, head of the ruling State

Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), for accusing her movement of confrontation and indicating the army would react with force.

"I think it is disgraceful for Gen. Saw Maung to make this veiled threat to deploy force. I have always been conciliatory. (The military rulers) are the ones who keep using confrontation, confrontation," she said.

At a press briefing last Thursday Saw Maung accused opposition parties of adopting a policy of confrontation. "Will they not think what would happen to the country by opposing us? Will they not think that many people will die?" he said.

He insisted the timetable for organising promised general elections next May was on schedule and condemned Aung San Suu Kyi for urging people to disobey martial law rules they considered unjust.

"I would like to say this to Aung San Suu Kyi — do not do this. Please do not infringe on (martial law)," he said.

## World's richest man has world's biggest palace

By Kenneth L. Whiting  
The Associated Press

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei — Some of the people attending Brunei's first major international conference Thursday got to see the world's biggest palace, with its 1,778 rooms, 18 elevators, 44 staircases and 257 toilets.

Built at the bidding of the man that *Fortune* Magazine and the Guinness Book of World Records call the world's richest, the Istana Nurul Insan overshadows Buckingham Palace and the Vatican in terms of size.

Foreign ministers from Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States had a joint audience Thursday with the Sultan of Brunei at the larger of two palaces he uses regularly.

The foreign affairs specialists were in Brunei to confer with their "dialogue partners" in the Association of South-

East Asian Nations (ASEAN) which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand.

Annual meetings are rotated among the six nations, and this was Brunei's first opportunity to act as host since gaining full independence and joining ASEAN in 1984.

Brunei is a former British protectorate on the northern coast of Borneo with enormous wealth from oil and natural gas and a population of only 241,000.

Since Sultan Sir Hassanah Bolkiah rules as an absolute monarch, both *Fortune* and the Guinness publication assumed he has effective control of the nation's 25 billion-plus U.S. dollars in foreign exchange reserves when they conferred the title of world's richest person on him.

There are no guided tours of the palace, which actually is a series of buildings, atop a hill on 120 hectares near the Brunei river. The main exter-



Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah

nal features are long sloping roofs, like those on traditional longhouses in the jungles of Borneo.

Built from 38 types of marble, it has 1,778 rooms covering an estimated 2.2 million square feet, equal to somewhat more than 20.5 hectares. The atmosphere is imposing, but

cold.

The throne hall contains 12 of the 564 chandeliers. There are 18 elevators, 44 staircases and 257 toilets. The royal banquet hall seats 4,000 people and has the concave carving ceiling of the traditional longhouse. Interior arches are covered with 22-carat gold tiles.

The Sultan's helicopters can land on a rooftop pad and there is air-conditioned accommodations for the royal polo ponies. Other sports facilities include a swimming pool and tennis, squash and badminton courts.

Filipino architect Leandro V. Locsin designed the Istana. Ayala International Borneo, Limited, a local subsidiary of Ayala Corporation of the Philippines, was the main contractor. The bechtel Corporation of the United States also had a hand in the project.

More than 2,000 workers, most of them Filipinos, raced to build the palace in only two years against an early 1984

deadline when Brunei became fully independent. The deadline was missed by several months and construction industry sources said repairs and rebuilding were required later.

No official cost was ever announced. Unofficial estimates of the budget when it was under construction ranged from \$250 million to \$350 million. Several suppliers familiar with what has gone into the Istana to date reckon the minimum price was \$600 million.

Istana Nurul Insan is home to Queen Saleha, the Sultan's first wife. Queen Mariam, his second wife, lives at the newer and smaller Istana Nurulizza, 200 kilometres from Bandar Seri Begawan. Diplomats say the Sultan alternates between the two palaces every other night.

He owns several homes away from home, including the Beverly Hills Hotel in Los Angeles, the Dorchester Hotel in London and the Hyatt Hotel in Singapore.

## Global weather

(major world cities)

		MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	16	21	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	34	93	Cloudy
BAHRAIN	30	36	104	Clear
BANGKOK	29	34	93	Clear
Buenos Aires	05	11	51	Clear
Cairo	22	36	95	Clear
CHICAGO	21	28	81	Clear
COPENHAGEN	20	26	80	Clear
DENVER	19	25	77	Clear
Geneva	19	25	77	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	32	91	Clear
ISTANBUL	19	28	84	Clear
LONDON	17	23	74	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	19	25	77	Clear
MADRID	18	24	75	Clear
MECCA	28	42	115	Clear
MONTREAL	21	27	81	Cloudy
MOSCOW	12	24	75	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	27	30	86	Clear
NEW YORK	22	31	88	Clear
PARIS	19	25	77	Clear
ROME	18	24	75	Clear
SYDNEY	06	13	55	Clear
TOKYO	20	28	82	Cloudy
VIENNA	19	25	77	Clear

All times are in local time.